THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR APRIL 1809:

With a View of MELGUND CASTLE.

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State

MELGUND CASTLE, FORFARSHIRE.

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from March 26. to April 25. 1809, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
March 26	29.45	35	45	0.05	Rain
27	29.5	39	43	——	Cloudy
28	29.7	37	38	——	Ditto
29	30.	36	37	——	Snow
30	30.1	36	38	——	Cloudy
31	30.1	36	45	——	Ditto
April 1	29.85	37	42	——	Ditto
2	30.	31	38	0.02	Showers
3	30.05	29	45	0.01	Ditto
4	30.2	31	45	0.03	Snow
5	30.2	24	42	0.31	Ditto
6	30.1	49	52	——	Clear
7	30.25	33	55	——	Ditto
8	30.2	45	58	——	Ditto
9	29.95	46	54	——	Cloudy
10	29.8	43	59	0.01	Showers
11	29.62	38	45	0.05	Snow
12	29.8	28	45	0.01	Ditto
13	29.21	38	49	0.01	Ditto
14	29.15	33	45	0.05	Rain
15	29.61	34	47	0.011	Hail
16	29.55	32	40	0.56	Snow
17	29.6	32	43	——	Clear
18	29.9	30	41	——	Ditto
19	29.8	31	46	0.2	Snow
20	29.8	29	48	0.04	Ditto
21	29.95	30	50	——	Ditto
22	30.	31	51	——	Cloudy
23	30.3	36	59	——	Clear
24	30.49	37	61	——	Ditto
25	30.25	43	45	0.02	Showers
				——	
			Quantity of Rain	1.381	

High Water at LEITH For MAY 1809.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
M. 1	3	8	3	30
Tu. 2	3	55	4	19
W. 3	4	43	5	7
Th. 4	5	31	5	57
Fr. 5	6	24	6	52
Sa. 6	7	25	7	55
Su. 7	8	29	9	2
M. 8	9	40	10	12
Tu. 9	10	45	11	13
W. 10	11	43	—	—
Th. 11	0	6	0	29
Fr. 12	0	49	1	9
Sa. 13	1	28	1	45
Su. 14	2	3	2	20
M. 15	2	38	2	55
Tu. 16	3	10	3	28
W. 17	3	45	4	3
Th. 18	4	20	4	39
Fr. 19	4	59	5	21
Sa. 20	5	40	6	3
Su. 21	6	29	6	56
M. 22	7	24	7	57
Tu. 23	8	29	9	2
W. 24	9	38	10	14
Th. 25	10	48	11	19
Fr. 26	11	50	—	—
Sa. 27	0	19	0	47
Su. 28	1	14	1	40
M. 29	2	6	2	31
Tu. 30	2	57	3	21
W. 31	3	45	4	9

MOON's PHASES For MAY 1809.

Apparent time at Edinburgh

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quar.	6.	3.	9.	even.
New Moon,	14.	11.	47.	morn.
First Quart.	22.	1.	58.	even.
Full Moon,	29.	8.	2.	morn.

May 5. Duchess of York born, (1767.)
17. Princess of Wales born, (1768.)
18. General Assembly sits.
19. Queen Charlotte born, (1743.)
21. Whitsunday.
22. Princess Elizabeth born, (1770.)
29. King Charles II. restored, (1660.)

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR APRIL 1809.

Description of MELGUND CASTLE.

THE remains of this ancient edifice are situated in the parish of Aberlemno, in Forfarshire, a little to the south of the Esk. It is noted as having been the property and ocasional residence of Cardinal Beaton, who makes so distinguished a figure in Scottish history. It afterwards became the property of the family of Murray of Melgund and Kinninmouth, from whom it passed by marriage to Lord Minto, its present proprietor. It has evidently been an edifice of very considerable extent and strength, tho' now in a state of ruin. The present is the first representation of it which has ever been given; nor can we help being surprised at finding no mention of it in the Statistical account and other works relating to the topography of Scotland. We shall be happy if any of our correspondents can more fully supply this want, by communicating to us any interesting historical particulars respecting it.

Proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society.

AT the meeting of this Society on 8th April, there was read the first part of a description of the Mineral Strata of Clackmananshire, from the bed of the river Forth to the base of the Ochils, illustrated by a voluminous and very distinct Plan or Section of those strata, done from actual survey, and from the register of the borings and workings for coal in Mr Erskine of Mar's estate in that district; communicated by Mr Robert Bald, civil engineer, Alloa. In this first part, Mr Bald treated only of the alluvial strata. In continuing the subject, he is to illustrate it still further, by exhibiting specimens of the rocks themselves.

Mr Charles Stewart laid before the Society, a list of Insects found by him in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, with introductory remarks on the study of entymology. It would appear that the neighbourhood of Edinburgh has no very peculiar insects, and but few rare ones.—The list contained about 400 species; which, Mr Stewart stated, must be considered as the most common, as they were collected in the course of two seasons only, and without very favourable opportunities. It was produced (he added) merely as an incitement to younger and more zealous entymologists.

At this meeting there were laid on the Society's table the first two volumes 4to, with a volume of figures, of Comte de Bournon's System of Mineralogy; presented by the author.

Monthly

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

March 30. THE leaf-buds of the hawthorn hedges are in general bursting: in sheltered places the leaves are expanded.

April 3—5. Sharp frosts on these days have put a stop to the progress of vegetation.

——11. The cold still continues, and to-day snow fell copiously. It melted quickly in the vicinity of Edinburgh, but it lies deep on Pentland Hills.

——16. Heavy showers of snow and hail, with strong easterly gales, have destroyed much blossom of the apricot, peach, and plum trees.—The Wheatear (Motacilla Oenanthe,) which had made its appearance in this neighbourhood in the end of March, seems now to have again left us, on account of the renewed inclemency of the weather. Not one is now to be seen.

——20. Above a dozen of Eider-ducks, here called Dunters, (a rare species,) were brought to market, having been accidentally entangled in nets set for catching *padles* or lumpfish in the Frith of Forth.

——21. Hard frosts, especially during the night, continued almost without intermission since the beginning of the month, have not only suspended vegetation, but have produced a shrivelled and burnt appearance on the young leaves of many shrubs and flowers; which the previous warmth had unfolded. Towards the end of April last year, we had several great falls of snow, but the cold was not nearly so intense as this year.

The effects of the uncommon severity of the past winter are now becoming evident in the flower-borders and in the kitchen-garden. Many perennial flower-roots which generally survive in ordinary winters, have been killed; and many beds of artichokes, and similar plants, have perished.

In regard to artichokes, I may mention a fact which may perhaps prove useful to cultivators. In a garden at Lauriston I had several rows of very fine strong plants, which were earthed up in Oct. last, in the usual way. I had likewise some rows of slips or young plants, which were not in any way prepared for resisting the frost. It now turns out that the strong plants which were carefully ridged up have all perished; while the neglected slips have survived. It seems evident, therefore, that the earthing up of artichokes is a bad plan; and, instead of proving a protection, is in reality calculated to enable severe frosts to penetrate to the remotest fibres of the roots. A slight covering of litter, without any ridging, will probably be found the best preservative.

It may to some appear a coincidence worthy of remarking, that it is, this year, exactly a century since the occurrence of the most memorable frost of modern times,—that of 1709; when innumerable birds were found frozen to death in our fields; when the intense cold extended even to the south of Europe, and blasted the orange and olive trees of Italy; and when some parts of the Mediterrancan Sea were covered with ice.

P. S. CANINE MADNESS. In last month's memoranda we hazarded some remarks on the proclamations lately issued on this subject, and the consequent dread and anxiety which agitated the public mind. The authorised persecution of the dogs (for such did the proclamations virtually prove) terminated on the 14th April. Great has been the slaughter. The environs of the principal tan-yards in the neighbourhood may still be seen strewed with carcases stripped of their skins. In a warmer season, the effluvia from these might have proved not very conducive to the health of the inhabitants. We may possibly have been unfortunate in not acquiring the best information; but we must still say, that every

every instance of *supposed* madness in our dogs since the beginning of March last, (for we have not learned of any *real* instance *,) might, we think, be distinctly traced to the orders themselves of the Magistrates and Sheriff, as its unintentional origin and cause. While we are happy to be able to make a statement so consolotary to the relations of those few children and others said to have been bitten, we certainly do not intend any reflections on our Magistrates; on the contrary, we give them praise for their vigilance and alacrity. Nor should it be accounted detracting from that praise, if we venture again to suggest to them, (in the event of any future alarm,) the propriety of an accurate investigation as to the foundation of such reports, before issuing any proclamations on the subject; and the great expediency of entrusting the execution of their orders, when issued, to policemen or other authorized officers only, and of absolutely prohibiting the interference of all tanners and curriers, and their apprentices, and of boys in general, under a penalty. Under such regulations, the Magistrates' orders might be equally well enforced, and would be as readily obeyed; while the inhabitants would be enabled to walk the streets without having their feelings shocked by being compelled to witness the butchering of mastiffs and pointers at every turn; the owners of harmless favourite dogs which had accidentally slipped out to the street, might then hope to have them restored on payment of a small fine, instead of trembling to hear of their being massacred by curriers or blackguards; and a temptation to habits of cruelty and of theft would thus be snatched from idle, thoughtless, and profligate boys, some of whom have been known to be so bold in this iniquitous traffic as to entice away dogs from their homes with the view of slaughtering and flaying them.

We observe with sincere pleasure, that a medical gentleman of this city is endeavouring to call the attention of the public in general, and of medical people in particular, to the subject of *hydrophobia*,—a subject on which every one talks with fluency and confidence, while every one seems to be equally in the dark. To promote so important and interesting an inquiry, might, we conceive, be worthy of our city and county rulers, especially as they, and their predecessors in office, have, on different occasions, shewn themselves feelingly alive to apprehensions on this head, and laudably anxious to guard the public safety and health; and it is a subject equally deserving of attention and encouragement from the different literary and physical societies of this place. In the mean time, Dr ROBERTON, displaying no common zeal and liberality in behalf of the public weal, and of medical science, has come forward as an indvidual, and through the medium of the newspapers, has offered an honorary medal, in order to rouze attention and excite investigation: "I "shall (he says) till the 1st of July "next, at No. 12, Prince's Street, re- "ceive Essays or Observations on the "subject of Hydrophobia, marked with "the author's seal, accompanied by a "separate paper, sealed also with the "same seal, and inclosing the name of "the author.. I shall then select a "proper committee to examine these "essays, some time within a month "after

* If a single case of real canine madness has appeared in this city, on this occasion, and if real hydrophobia has, in any one instance, or in any degree, been the result, may we not hope that, in this seat of medical learning, such a case will not be suffered to pass unheeded, but will be minutely and accurately detailed?—We expect, however, no such elucidation, although physicians and surgeons have attended the bitten; because we do not believe any real case has at this time existed, or is likely yet to occur.

" after the above period, and, accord-
" ing to their decision, shall award a
" small honorary medal, with an ap-
" propriate inscription; no paper in-
" closing the name of the unsuccess-
" ful candidate being examined, but
" remaining till called for."—*Edinburgh Star for 25th April* 1809.

Edinburgh,
26th April, 1809. } *N.*

Statistical and Military View of the AUSTRIAN *Dominions.*

THE following statements, drawn from various sources, may be interesting at the present moment, when a war, so deeply involving the interests of all Europe, has just broken out.

The following list of the Austrian dominions and their population in 1792, is given by Mr Coxe.

Archduchy of Austria, divided into, 1, Austria below the Ems, sometimes called Lower Austria; and, 2. Austria above the Ems, including the district of Burghausen, sometimes called Upper Austria, . .	1,550,000
Interior Austria, divided into the Duchies of Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola; the counties of Goritz and Gradisca, and the Littorale, or government of Triest,	1,600,000
Kingdom of Bohemia, . . .	2,700,000
Marquisate of Moravia, . . .	1,100,000
Austrian Silesia, ...	400,000
Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomiria (dismembered from Poland,)	3,000,000
Province of Bucovina (part of Moldavia,)	120,000
Hungary, divided into Lower and Upper, ...	6,000,000
Bannat of Temeswar, (now annexed to Hungary,) . .	700,000
Transylvania, ...	1,250,000
Sclavonia, ...	280,000
Croatia, ...	400,000
Military district on the Turkish frontier, ...	850,000
	19,750,000

According to tables recently published by the Prince of Lichtenstein, the population is estimated at 23,965,000. We may suppose such an increase to to have taken place since 1792.

The following is Mr Coxe's statement of the army at different periods.

War establishment in	1673	60,000
	1690	97,000
	1705	132,244
	1735	150,000
	1745	270,000
	1788	364,000

Under the reign of Leopold the II. it was composed as follows: *Infantry*, 39 German regiments, 9 Hungarian, 2 Transylvanian, 5 Walloon, 2 Italian, 3 Artillery, 2 Garrison, 17 Frontier, in all 79, containing 220,000 men. *Cavalry*, 11 regiments Heavy Cavalry, 16 Dragoons and Hussars, and 1 Hulans, in all 28, containing 50,000 men.

The Prince of Lichtenstein estimates the present regular army at 271,800 infantry, 50,800 cavalry, and 14,840 artillery, in all 390,000. He reckons also an army of reserve of 50,000 and a militia of 25,000, independent of the Hungarian insurrection. This last is very numerous. It has not been in the field since the wars of Maria Theresa, when it repeatedly saved the Austrian monarchy.

The recruiting is supplied by the Military conscription, which was introduced under the auspices of Joseph II. into all the Austrian dominions, except the Tyrol, the Netherlands, and the Hungarian territories. Each province is divided into a certain number of circles, each circle into four districts, every house is numbered, and every family inscribed. Each regiment is supplied by its peculiar circle; each of the four companies of the regiment by its proper district, where it is usually quartered in time of peace. No exemptions are granted, except to the nobles, to families where there is only

only a single male, and to those places where manufactures are established.

In Hungary and its dependencies, the regiments are raised on the principles of the feudal system; independent of the general insurrection which takes place in times of necessity.

The frontier regiments are formed by a peculiar military constitution. They were established in a narrow district 600 miles in length, stretching along the Turkish frontier from the Adriatic towards the Dneister. The inhabitants of this district are of the Greek religion, and augmented by a considerable number of emigrants from the Turkish dominions, who are encouraged and protected by the government. Their whole population amounts to near 1,000,000 souls, and furnishes about 60,000 capable of bearing arms. They hold their lands on the feudal tenure, paying only a small quit-rent; but charge themselves with guarding the frontier in time of peace, and acting against the enemy in time of war. Under Maria Theresa they first obtained a peculiar constitution, entirely military. The country was divided into four governments, dependent on the supreme council of war; each government was subdivided into a certain number of districts, and each district supplied its regiment. These troops are principally light infantry, and known under the name of Croats, Pandours, and Warasdiners.

The Austrian territory is in general possessed of great natural strength. Bohemia is declared by Frederick of Prussia to be the most difficult country in Europe to make war in. It abounds in every kind of obstacle to the progress of an army; mountains, defiles, woods, morasses; the people are zealously loyal, and throw every difficulty they can in the way of an invader. Carinthia, Carniola, and in general, all the southern part of the circle of Austria, is also completely a country of mountains and defiles. On the other hand, the course of the Danube to Vienna is a level country, and presents no obstacle to the progress of an army, except several great rivers, running from south to north, which fall into the Danube. Of these the most important now in the possession of Austria, are the Inn, which divides Austria from Bavaria, and the Ems, which divides Austria itself into two parts. There are besides the Salza, which falls into the Inn; the Trafen, and several others of inferior note. In the possession of the French and Bavarians are now the Iser, which runs through the middle of Bavaria, the Lech, which divides Bavaria from Suabia, and the Iller, which runs thro' Suabia. The Austrians are said to have passed the Inn and entered Bavaria; so that by this time they may be masters of the course of the Iser, and perhaps of that of the Lech.

Hungary is also in many parts mountainous, though here too the course of the Danube is level, from Vienna to Belgrade. It is also a very marshy country. Gallicia, like the rest of Poland, is a plain, abounding with woods and marshes.

Austria has for some time past been weak in fortresses, in consequence of her frontiers having been driven in during her unfortunate wars with France. She has been very actively employed however in repairing them. Brannau, the key of her hereditary dominions on the side of Bavaria, has, it is said, been dismantled, and her chief attention directed to Ens, a town situated at the junction of the two great roads to Vienna, leading from Passau and Saltzburgh. Lintz is also a place of strength. Vienna has stood repeated sieges from the Turks, but on account of the great extension of the suburbs, its defence was not attempted in the last French war. Prague in Bohemia is well fortified, but in a bad situation, being commanded on all sides, and requires an army to garrison it. Tabor, Budweis, Frauenberg,

Frauenberg, and Neuhans, are fortresses, but not of great strength. Hungary, being the theatre of the Turkish wars, contains a number of fortresses. Comorn, which commands the entrance into it from Austria, is naturally strong, and has recently been fortified with great labour. Brinn and Olmutz in Moraiva are well fortified.

The following is Mr Cox's estimate of the Autrian revenues:

	Florins.
Archduchy of Austria, . .	18,000,000
Styria, ...	5,000,000
Carinthia, ...	2,000,000
Carniola, including the Friuli,	3,500,000
Bohemia, ...	14,000,000
Moravia and Silesia, ...	6,000,000
Gallicia, Lodomiria, and Bucovina, ...	4,000,000
Hungary, including Sclavonia, Croatia, and the Bannat of Temeswar, ...	18,000,000
Transylvania, ...	3,000,000
	73,500,000

The Prince of Lichtenstein now calculates it at 146,000,000. Of these 28 millions are for the support of the Court, and 48 for that of the army. A florin is 1-11th of a pound sterling; so that Mr Cox's calculation amounts to something less than seven millions sterling, while that of the Prince of Lichtenstein exceeds thirteen millions. Though the Austrian government have made great exertions to improve their finances, it seems difficult to believe that both these calculations should be correct.

The principal sources of the Austrian revenue are stated by Mr Coxe to be the territorial impost for the maintenance of the army, called contribution; stamps; tax on houses; lotteries; monopoly of salt, tobacco, and snuff; royal demesnes, mines, customs, and tolls on roads and rivers; postage of letters; posts; tax on places and pensions.

To the above view of the dominions of Austria, it may be interesting to add a sketch of the countries immediately adjoining to them, which she will endeavour to make the seat of war. Of these the most important is Bavaria, which the Austrians are said already to have entered. The northern part of Bavaria is level and fertile; but the southern, bordering on the Tyrol, becomes mountainous, full of lakes and forests. There are two roads through this country leading to Vienna; the one through the northern part, following the course of the Danube, by Ratisbon, Straubing, and Passau; the other through the southern part by Munich and Saltzburgh. The former was taken by the confederates in the war of 1741; but the latter has been taken by the French both in 1800 and 1805; and it is by it that the Austrians are advancing. The two roads meet at Ens.

Immediately south of Bavaria is the Tyrol, long the bulwark of the House of Austria, from the strength of the country, and attachment of the people. A grand object of her policy will doubtless be to penetrate into this country; which, however, she cannot do, till, by advancing in Bavaria, she has secured herself from being taken in flank.

There are two roads by which she may penetrate into Italy; one from the head of the Adriatic, through the Venetian states; the other through the Tyrol, directly into Milan.

While these countries border upon Austria, Bohemia is bordered by Franconia and Saxony. The former, since the cession of Anpsach and Bayreuth, is entirely French. The centre is level, but the frontier towards Bohemia, like that country itself, is rough and mountainous. Saxony, unless where it immediately borders on Bohemia is a level country, and of extreme fertility.

Discourse by LORD MINTO, *Governor General of* BENGAL, *to the Members of the College of* FORT-WILLIAM. *Delivered 2d March* 1808.

From Calcutta Extraordinary Gazette of 3d March 1808.

(Concluded from our last, p. 195.*)*

Gentlemen of the College of FORT-WILLIAM:

IF I have been silent, hitherto, on the acknowledged merits of the Professors and other Officers of the College, it is because I feel, that the excellence of the scholar is the best praise of the master; and that the favourable sentiments I have been so happy as to express, concerning the general and increasing proficiency of students, conveyed in the least questionable, and perhaps the most acceptable form, the panegyric of the Preceptor. I have great satisfaction, however, in saying distinctly, that the skill, assiduity, and learning of the Professors and their coadjutors, have never been more conspicuous than in the present year.

I feel myself, indeed, responsible for having, in one instance, withdrawn from the College, one of its most distinguished and efficient members.—But if I have despoiled one temple of its ornaments, it has been for the decoration and service of another. If the familiar and universal knowledge of Dr Leyden in the numerous languages of the East, and yet much more, if his profound researches into the science of Eastern philology be considered, we should ascribe such extensive erudition and acquirements to the severe labour of a long life; while in reality, their sudden and rapid attainment has resembled rather the gift of tongues, or some peculiar privilege of his own, than the slow process and long vigils of human study. The regrets of learning, however, which follow the transfer of Dr Leyden to other functions, will, I am persuaded, yield to the reflexion, that the same acute, informed, upright, and delicate mind, is enlisted in the service of the highest and dearest interests of society.

I pass, now, to the notice of those accessions to the literature of the East, which have been already made, and of those which are in progress, either in immediate connexion with the college of Fort William, or associated to it, by a similarity of liberal tastes and pursuits in their authors.

A printing press has been established by learned Hindoos, furnished with complete founts of improved Nagree types of different sizes, for the printing of books in the Sanscrit language. This press has been encouraged by the College to undertake an edition of the best Sanscrit dictionaries, and a compilation of the Sanscrit rules of Grammar. The first of these works is completed, and with the second, which is in considerable forwardness, will form a valuable collection of Sanscrit philology. It may be hoped that the introduction of the art of printing among the Hindoos, which has been thus begun by the institution of a Sanscrit press, will promote the general diffusion of knowledge among this numerous and very ancient people; at the same time that it becomes the means of preserving the classic remains of their literature and sciences.

The compilation of an Alphabetical Sanscrit Dictionary, from the principal vocabularies of the language, and other authorities, had been undertaken soon after the institution of the College, by learned natives, employed for that purpose. The work, which comprizes the etymology as well as interpretation of each term, together with examples from classical writers, has been lately completed, and a copy has been deposited in the Library of the College

A dictionary, Sanscrit and English, consisting of the text of the celebrated

Amera

Amera Cosha, with a translation and notes, the value of which will be understood, when I say, that they are the work of Mr Colebrooke, late President of the College Council, has been long in the Press. The work is now completed, and may be expected to be published in a few months.

A plan of a Comparative Vocabulary of Indian languages, in imitation of that which was executed under the orders of the Empress Catherine, for the provinces composing the Russian Empire, was proposed in the preceding year, by Sir James Macintosh, who adorns and improves the short leisure of a laborious station, with learning and the promotion of learning.—His proposal was founded on a very just view of the value and importance of the information which such a comparison may be expected to afford. A more extensive plan for the compilation of Grammars and Dictionaries of Asiatic languages had been also suggested by Dr Leyden, who had it in contemplation to undertake himself the task of conducting the compilation. This plan being, however, deferred, the Council of the College adopted a different arrangement, with the view of furnishing the information sought by Sir James Macintosh, and at the same time forming a useful collection of Vocabularies of all provincial languages and dialects of India. For this purpose, a Vocabulary in Persian and Hindoostanee, and another in Sanscrit and Bengalee, have been prepared, and will be printed and circulated, for the purpose of being filled up by competent persons with the corresponding terms in other languages in use in India. The printed Vocabularies will be soon completed: and as it cannot be doubted, that assistance will be rendered by every gentleman, whose local situation enables him to forward this useful undertaking, the successful issue of it may be confidently anticipated.

Meer Sheer Ulee, the head Moonshee, in the Hindoostanee department of the College, having compiled and arranged, in the Hindoostanee language, a work on the History and Geography of India, has been encouraged by the College to print it for publication. The dissemination, by means of the press, of works composed by Natives eminent for their knowledge and practical skill in this dialect, must gradually polish, and fix a standard of excellence in a language, which, though long employed as an elegant medium of colloquial intercourse, and as the vehicle of poetical imagery, has hitherto been little used for prose composition.

The College Council, and the Asiatic Society, who formerly resolved to support Mr Carey and his assistants in a translation of the Rámayán, have since determined to extend a similar support to the publication, by the same persons, of the text book of one of the systems of Hindoo philosophy, entitled Sánc'hyá. This will constitute a further step towards the attainment of the interesting object of making known, by means of literal versions, those works in the ancient language of India, which are held in great estimation by the Hindoos themselves.

A Dictionary of the Marhatta language, compiled by Mr Carey, and printed by him in the Marhatta character, has been some time in the press. It is a work which has been long wanted, and the publication of this, with the grammar before prepared by Mr Carey, furnishing the means of acquiring a very useful language, will be found of essential benefit, by the junior servants of the Company, on the establishments of Fort St George and Bombay.

We are indebted to Mr H. P. Forster, for two works of great labour, learning, and utility in Sanscrit Philology.

The first, of which about 400 pages are already printed, contains—1. An essay on Sanscrit Grammar, with tables

bles of inflections. 2. A dissertation on Sanscrit roots. 3. A translation of the Mugdabodha, a celebrated treatise on Sanscrit Grammar, in which the enigmatical expressions of the original are fully illustrated, and the rules exemplified. Mr Forster's second work, which is nearly ready for the press, consists of a Dictionary in the Sanscrit and Bengalee Languages. The words are arranged alphabetically, with a translation into English. The etymologies are pointed out, and where necessary, confirmed and illustrated by examples.

Mr Francis Gladwin has contributed to the stock of Indian Philology, a Dictionary of Persian, Hindoostanee, and English, in three parts, composing three octavo volumes. The first part contains words in familiar use, including Synonyma. The second, Arabic and Persian words that occur chiefly in books; compound and metaphorical allusions. The third, supplies Indexes to the different languages.

In this enumeration, I must not omit a work of Mirza Kazim Ali Juan, entitled, an Historical Account of the Bhamini Dynasty of the Dekhan, being nearly a translation into Hindoostanee of that portion of Ferishta's Persie history.

There are two languages which, although included within the comprehensive scheme of Oriental study embraced by the College of Fort William at an earlier period of the institution, are not provided for in the modified plan of instruction to which the College is now restricted. Both languages, however, are spoken within the Company's possessions, and one of them occupies many regions scattered over a great space, which is not only the seat of an active and extensive commerce, but the theatre often of other important and interesting transactions.

The languages to which I allude are the Malay, and the Affghan or Pooshta. Although on the present scale of Oriental studies at the College of Fort William, other languages undoubtedly have deserved a preference to its immediate support and patronage, yet I cannot think either of those I have mentioned entirely devoid of interest; in the first place, as branches of the general and liberal pursuit of Eastern learning which we profess; and in the next place, as bearing either a present and immediate, or in the many chances of human vicissitude, a prospective, and, perhaps, not remote affinity to our affairs. Under these impressions, I have not deemed it wholly foreign to the occasion, that I should notice any progress that may have been made in the cultivation of these tongues.

I shall begin with the Affghan, which is spoken as well in Rohilkund, and all the Affghan districts in our possession, as in Affghanistan proper.

The first steps, in facilitating an access to that language, were made, I understand, by Emir Mahummed, a native of Peshawer in Affghanistan, who at the instance of Dr Hunter, formed a Vocabulary of this language, accompanied by translations into Pooshta, of a few short tales, in prose.

The field, however, did not long remain in his single occupation. He was joined by a zealous Orientalist of our own country, who, invited by these first specimens of Affghan produce, was tempted into this new province of Philology. The fruits of this association were, the extension of Emir Mahummed's vocabulary into a considerable dictionary; an essay in Affghan grammar; and a more finished version of the prose compositions.

The progress did not stop here. The interest of the Affghans, awakened to the honour of their language, by the curiosity and exertion of strangers; and Mohubbut Khan, a chieftain of Rohilkund, a learned man, and son of the celebrated Hafiz Ramut, roused by the researches of Colonel Collins concerning the Affghan composition,

position, set about compiling a dictionary of the Pooshta language, which, with the assistance of his own learned Affghans, he accomplished in the space of one year; a work, which I am able to say, on better authority than my own, does high credit to the spirit and exertion, as well as to the learning and capacity of the Rohilla chief.

The Malay language is that of trade and general intercourse on the shores of the Eastern Isles, as well as on the Malay Peninsula. In our settlements on the Prince of Wales's Island, and on Sumatra, it is of the same importance as the Hindoostance and Persic taken together, in this part of India; for, in addition to its being the language of general intercourse, it is also that of deeds, official papers, and records. It is, therefore, satisfactory to know, that this medium of human knowledge is not entirely neglected. At Penang, Mr Shaw has made considerable progress in publishing a grammar of the Malay language. This work, by the accounts of it which have reached me, will be found to contain a considerable mass of every valuable material. Mr Shaw has sought for his information at the fountain head; both in the most approved Malay compositions, and at the courts of the Rajahs of that country, where he has the merit of having resided for the laudable purpose of improving his knowledge of the language.

The same language has been successfully cultivated by Mr Raffles, Secretary to the Government of Prince of Wales's Island, who, much to his honour, has been long employed in compiling a Code of *Addat Malaya*, or Malay Laws, from the best authorities in the Malay and Bouguese language.

If I have not passed beyond the legitimate bounds of this discourse, in ranging to the extremity of those Countries, and to the furthest island of that vast Archipelago in which the Malay language prevails, I shall scarcely seem to transgress them, by the short and easy transition thence, to the language of China. I am in truth strongly inclined, whether regularly or not, to deal one encouraging word, to the meritorious, and I hope not unsuccessful effort, making, I may say, at the door of our College, though not admitted to its portico, to force that hitherto impregnable fortress, the Chinese language. The means we all know, that, in the present circumstances, can be employed in that difficult undertaking, are very inconsiderable. The honour is so much the greater to those, whose enterprize seems already to have opened at least a prospect of success. Three young men, I ought, indeed, to say, boys, have not only acquired a ready use of the Chinese language for the purpose of oral communication, which, I understand, is neither difficult nor rare, amongst Europeans connected with China; but they have atchieved in a degree worthy of admiration, that which has been deemed scarcely within the reach of European faculties or industry; I mean a very extensive and correct acquaintance with the written language of China. I will not detail the particulars of the examination which took place on the 10th of this month at Serampore, in the Chinese language, the report of which however I have read with great interest, and recommend to the liberal notice of those whom I have the honour to address. It is enough for my present purpose to say, that these young pupils read Chinese books and translate them; and they write compositions of their own in the Chinese language and character. A Chinese press too is established, and in actual use. In a word, if the founders and supporters of this little College have not yet dispelled, they have at least rent and admitted a dawn of day through that thick and impenetrable cloud, they have passed that *oceanum dissociabilem*, which for so many ages has insulated,

sulated that vast Empire from the rest of mankind. Let us entertain at least the hope, that a perseverance in this or similar attempts, may let in at length upon those multitudes, the contraband and long-forbidden blessings of human intercourse and social improvement.

I must not omit to commend the zealous and persevering labours of Mr Lassar, and of those learned and pious persons associated with him, who have accomplished, for the future benefit, we may hope, of that immense and populous region, Chinese versions in the Chinese character, of the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, throwing open that precious mine, with all its religious and moral treasures, to the largest associated population in the world.

It is impossible to be silent to-day on the change which has removed from your chair the eminent scholar, who, speaking in the scale of human rank, now fills a higher place. I cannot, however, condole with you on that event, because, in reality, while additional honours have fallen on the heads of your two most distinguished Members, no substantial alteration is experienced by your learned body.—The promotion of Mr Colebrooke will not be found to withdraw him from the cultivation, the protection, or the encouragement of learning. To operate such a revolution, it is not enough to pass Mr Colebrooke, from one honourable station to another. He must be made a new man, and divested of himself. He who, in Asiatic letters, *facile princeps*, surrounded by illustrious scholars, has held, by acclamation and general consent, the highest place, can neither abdicate that precedence, nor lay down either the practice of study or the literary affections and solicitudes which are its attributes. The benefit which the state is to receive from the seat he now occupies is not detracted from you.—His new honours are new ornaments to your society, and his additional rank and authority augment his power, without diminishing his zeal to serve your cause. But if in literal truth it must be said, that one golden branch has been broken off from your tree, *non deficit alter*. Your chair is again filled by a distinguished scholar, and an upright and an able magistrate. In both characters, I am bound to-day, to present to Mr Harrington, the acknowledgements of the College and the public, for the Analysis of Mahomedan Law, with which he has enriched them both. A work, to which the scholar and the judge seem, as if in emulation, to have brought their choicest contributions. It is, indeed, fitting in all countries, but indispensable in this, that those two characters should meet on the benches of our highest tribunals. Nothing can better illustrate the gains that accrue to all, by the kindly traffick amongst men of reciprocal benefits, than this work. While Mr Harrington, as a man of letters, has gathered the flowers of literature from the native volumes of Mahomedan jurisprudence, he makes a rich return to our native subjects, in the pure dispensation of a law which they love and are accustomed to revere. That the learned forms of our College may long supply such magistrates, and that the venerable benches of our tribunals may long return such scholars to preside in your Council, is the wish of one, who, unlearned himself, is an ardent lover, both of learning and justice.

I am desirous, before I conclude, to address a few words to the younger part of my audience. In doing so, I should wish to lay down my authority, or if it must be maintained, let it be that of a parent, tempered with indulgence and affection.

Two objects are proposed by these solemnities.

First, The mere and pure satisfaction of justice. That merit may not be defrauded of its due reward; but may

may receive the best and highest external recompence with which it can be required. I mean its manifestation to the world, and the homage of public acknowledgement and applause.

The second object is combined of justice and public policy. It is undoubtedly proposed by these ceremonials, to promote exertion by exciting a liberal and ingenious emulation, and by kindling the most generous, and at the same time the most manly ardour that can inflame young bosoms, the love of genuine and honourable fame.

It is here, too, that the only path which leads to that bright temple is discovered. The love of fame is not evinced, or at least will never be gratified, by a mere careless and inert desire to wear its feathers. That mistress must be won by constant and assiduous service; not by starts of energy which the very caprice of idleness can furnish; but by patient and stedfast exertion; by opposing repeated effort to repeated difficulty; awakening indolence by zeal, subduing fatigue and disgust by courageous and resolute perseverance; defeating seduction by principle, and finally terminating all contest, and triumphing over all obstacles, by the establishment of virtuous habits.

Since our object, then, is to excite diligence and promote study, it falls naturally within the scope of my discourse, to exhort you on that head.—You are young, but not boys; your occupations, too, are of a manly cast, and must have tended to mature, although they could not add to your years. As men, therefore, I propose to address you, and instead of cajoling you with trivial and ineffectual declamation, or assailing you with dry and harsh admonition, I wish to satisfy your judgements, to speak to your understandings, and to persuade, by convincing you.

For this purpose I have only to remind you, that application and diligence in your present studies, during the short period of your collegiate life, application and diligence I say, not extreme, but moderate, are conducive to the public good, and to your own individual benefits.

You are about to be employed in the administration of a great and extensive country, in which, it would not be much beyond the truth to say, that the English language is not known. You will have to deal with multitudes, who can communicate with you, can receive your commands, or render an account of their performance of them; whose testimonies can be delivered, whose engagements can be contracted, whose affairs, in a word, can be transacted, discussed, and recorded, only in some one or other of the languages which are taught at the College of Fort William.

Were it only for your personal ease, security, and comfort, the vernacular and colloquial language of Bengal would be infinitely valuable. But whoever considers the tediousness and delay, and, what is yet more material, the imperfection and error, which must attend the conduct, frequently, of trivial and ordinary, but often also, of complicated and important affairs, by the clumsy and unsatisfactory transposition of loose discourse, or intricate discussion, *ore tenus*, from one language to another, must acknowledge the important advantage derived from the ready use of the native languages.

Tediousness and error are not the only nor the worst evils resulting from ignorance of the languages of India. It creates almost unavoidable, and almost unlimited dependence on native and subordinate officers. How much prejudice to the interests of the Company, how much oppressive vexation, extortion, and cruelty, towards our native subjects; and how much loss of character, how much disgrace and ruin to the unfortunate European, whose ignorance has delivered him over to that helpless and dependant thral-

thraldom, and wedded his fair fame and his best hopes to the chances of so foul a connexion, making him responsible in his reputation and fortune for the corruption of a servant, whom this one defect has erected into his master, and into the arbiter of his fate; how much public loss and calamity; how much individual shame and ruin have resulted, and are daily resulting from this cause, a very short acquaintance with the affairs of India will too clearly show.

To these serious evils, the government of this country has determined to oppose the best remedies it can devise.

Instruction in these languages has been provided both in England and in Bengal, for the junior members of the service: Every imaginable facility is furnished, as you are now experiencing, to the diligent student, and amongst other incentives, we are this day employed, in one and not the least efficacious means to stimulate, and quicken study.

It remains for me to announce the last branch of that important system, the object of which is to diffuse a correct and intimate knowledge of the principal languages used in these provinces, throughout the civil establishment of this Presidency.

I have reserved, I confess, this point to the conclusion of my discourse, because it presents to you motives somewhat less enlarged than I have hitherto set before you, as more worthy of your generous time of life, and more congenial, I am persuaded, with your ingenuous minds and dispositions. Yet it is no reproach, amongst higher considerations, and in aid of a virtuous love of duty, regard for the public good, and relish for fame and public esteem; it is no reproach, I say, to feel also those inducements of fortune and advantage which, in the world, are amongst the mature and legitimate rewards of merit.

It is at the same time a point of justice on my part to promulgate, and give authentic notice of laws, which are to affect eventually the condition and fortunes of those on whom they are to operate. I am desirous, therefore, of explaining, thus publicly, the principles by which it is my firm resolution to regulate that important part of my administration which relates to the selection of Gentlemen for public trust and employment. I would speak more particularly at present to this point, as it may affect the junior part of the service; and I cannot declare too explicitly my determination to give the preference, in the first steps of their career, to those who shall have established, at the College of Fort William, a reputation for good conduct, diligence, and talents; three qualities, which cannot fail of being evinced, and as it were measured by their progress in the studies peculiar to this institution, that is to say, by their proficiency in the native languages of India. I shall consider this as a rule for the distribution of favour and promotion, both because the attainment in question is itself an essential and indispensable qualification for the public business of India; and because that rule of selection may be considered as reposing on the more general principle just estimated, namely, that the progress of a Student in the particular study assigned to him may be regarded as a safe general criterion of character, application, and abilities.

The senior part of my audience will, I am sure, add the testimony of their observation and experience to mine, in affirming, that, with few exceptions, the distinctions obtained at early periods, in the free competition, and impartial judgment of great public seminaries, or other large societies of youth, has continued to attend the individual through life. They who have been remarked as good scholars, and as diligent and clever boys, on the forms of our public schools, have been eminent

also

also on the benches of our Judges; in the cathedrals of our Prelates; on the floors of our Houses of Parliament; in the cabinets of our Sovereigns. Fame, in a word, and distinction, have continued to follow and illustrate their footsteps through every walk of life. You, who are fond of honour, therefore, and aspire to future celebrity, remember that the tunick of your youth discloses already, to the discerning eyes before which you stand, the texture of that robe which is to clothe your manhood. If it is now of coarse materials, if it is already soiled and tattered, we can anticipate a poor and sordid garment for your future wear. If we perceive the gloss and lustre of genius and virtue in the young samples now before us, we discern, thro' a short interval of time, the purple which is to adorn your manly years.

On this principle, then, rational in itself, and ratified by experience, my choice, and I will venture to assure you, the choice of my successors, will be directed in confiding the great interests of this government to its servants.

Let me now conclude, by tendering to you the last, but not the least inviting inducement to exertion; I mean, the assurance that your labours will be rewarded with success. You are too little aware of the advantages possessed by that age, out of which you are impatient to emerge, and which might in truth be more justly an object of envy and regret to those who have passed beyond it. You will purchase one day the experience which now tells you through my lips, not only that the enjoyments of your time of life have a livelier relish than those to which your inexperienced fancies aspire, but that your mental powers boast also in many points the same superiority, even in the graver pursuits of your seniors.

Of this encouraging truth, you have, on this day, more than one convincing proof, in the hardly credible strides of youthful study. It is, indeed, matter of great encouragement to the young, and of wonder to the old; and makes not boys, but men admire, to see how much can be atchieved by the fresh faculties of youth, its happy facility, its keen edge, not wasted on the *nuces et nugas;* attracting, I allow, at that early period, but applied, in some rare instance, with the ardor of youth and the constancy of age, to the nobler pursuits of men.

On these foundations I rest my hopes of a still advancing progress during the ensuing year, and I leave with great confidence those gratifying expectations to be fulfilled by you.

Account of a Residence in MADRID, *and Journey from thence to* LISBON; *by a* BRITISH *Officer.*

[THE following account was received by a General Officer in this town, who has been so obliging as to communicate it to us. It appears to us interesting, as containing some particulars, both respecting the attack on Madrid, and the present state of Spain, which may not be generally known to our readers.]

Lisbon, 6th March 1808.

I ACCOMPANIED my regiment to Spain, but left it at Talavera della Reina, in consequence of a severe attack of my old enemy, the jaundice, and the ophthalmia. I was not above two days at Madrid, when I was obliged to confine myself to bed, suffering severe pain in the leg I bruised at Shorncliff, which had not annoyed me when on the march. In consequence of the defeat of Castanos, my regiment, which was to have passed through Madrid, went to L'Escurial. The Spanish army under Don Juan was a few days after defeated at Somo-Sierra, and such was the rapidity of the enemy's movements, that the city was invested and summoned, before any one

was

was aware of his being within several leagues of it. On its non-compliance it was bombarded for three days, and the fire as briskly returned by the inhabitants, though without the support of a regular force; the women, by their courage and example, stimulating the male mobility to deeds of valour. The French were defeated with great slaughter in their attack on the gate *de Antochi*, and two generals, Grandmaison, and La Bruyere, killed, the latter by a woman.—The enemy penetrated into the Retiro, which they retained possession of all night, and next morning the town capitulated. Before, however, it was entered by the French, the Marquis de Perales, suspected of treason, was recognized in disguise, murdered, and dragged through the streets. Two others shared the same fate, one of them for distributing cartridges filled with sand. Napoleon and his brother remained at St Martins, two leagues from Madrid; 15,000 troops entered, and 35,000, under Marshal Bessieres, filed off towards Estremadura.

The French having received information of my being in the city, I was compelled to change my lodging seven times, till I found a secure retreat in the house of ———, when on the point of being apprehended.—Housekeepers were obliged to give in a return of all persons residing with them, and daily and nightly patroles ordered to take up all persons suspected, and unable to account for themselves. The inhabitants, on account of the frequent assassinations of French soldiers, were ordered, after sunset, to carry their cloaks suspended on one arm, and not to carry knives, on pain of death. Six persons were afterwards hanged, for no other reason than having knives found on their persons.

Jan. 1st, I left my bed for the first time since the 22d of November, having been attended during that period by a physician and two surgeons. On the 10th, I was sufficiently strong to walk out, and employed myself till the 24th in reconnoitering the strength of the garrison, in obtaining as much information as possible, and in planning my escape, which I on that day effected in the disguise of a peasant, with only four dollars. King Joseph, the day before, made his public entrance in great pomp, but was very ill received; neither could I perceive any Spaniard take off his hat, nor hear a single acclamation, except from Generals Oudinot and Belliard, behind whom I had taken post. I left Madrid about three o'clock, with a couple of wallets (which are there called Foreas,) over my shoulders, and a blanket over my coat; took with me a groom of Lord William Bentinck, and directed my course towards Salamanca, where I knew my regiment had previously been: I frequently passed detachments of cavalry and infantry, afterwards L'Escurial and Guadarrama, which were full of troops. At the latter place I was obliged to conceal myself in a wood contiguous to the great road, till about three thousand passed. I had afterwards to pass a chain of posts, several of which were not many hundred yards from me: then crossed with precipitation the great road, struck to the left, and lost myself in the mountains. In the house where I stopt for the night, I found a Spanish artilleryman, (wounded at the battle of Baylen) whom I persuaded to accompany me to the army: next day, on entering a village called Naval Pascal, the artilleryman having fallen behind, I was pursued by the inhabitants, armed with pikes, sticks, and stones. They believed me to be a Frenchman, and in spite of every argument I could use, I would have been murdered, but for the timely interference of the vicar, who, on my leaving him, gave me a letter of recommendation to the Alcalde of the next village. I perceived Segovia on my left, and on entering Alcas Cades, saw a party of the enemy escorting three

three Spaniards, whom they were going to shoot. Being then within six leagues of Salamanca, I was informed that the French were in possession of that place, and their outposts were very near me. I consequently turned to the left, with the intention of going to Cividad Rodrigo, where General Cuesta, it was said, was reassembling a fresh army. I again lost myself in the mountains of Estremadura, and was almost starved. Many days I wandered from eight in the morning till six in the evening, without sustenance; and frequently, when with difficulty I had gained admittance into a house, I was obliged to play on the flagelet to induce them to give me something to eat. Generally, however, after a few hours, and when they were convinced that I was really an Englishman, they became very kind and offered me every thing they had. On my reaching Sexaresia, about six leagues from Cividad Rodrigo, I was informed of Sir Robert Wilson being at an advanced post five leagues distant. I therefore hastened to Martin del Rey, and, to my inexpressible joy, found part of his legion there. He acquainted me that my regiment had embarked, and advised me to go to Lisbon. I accompanied him to Cividad Rodrigo on the following day, and at his request furnished him with a copy of a journal I had kept from the period of my arrival at Madrid, copies of which he transmitted to Mr Frere at Seville, and Sir J. Craddock, who has also forwarded one to Lord Castlereagh.

On the evening of my arrival at Lisbon, I waited on the commander in chief in my peasant's dress, when, about five o'clock, I was unexpectedly assaulted by an ill-looking fellow, who seized me by the neck, crying out *justitia*. I was immediately surrounded by a number of men with pikes, and followed by a crowd, who conducted me to a dark place resembling a prison. Then, as they became grossly familiar, I could not forbear threatning them with my stick, which was immediately forced from me, and a number of pikes pointed at my breast. Under pretence of my carrying a knife, they pinn'd me against a wall, and proceeded to search my person, which manoeuvre they performed so roughly, as to force the buttons from my pantaloons. They then conducted me to the Intendant General of Police, who escorted me to the house of the *Juge de district*. There I was stript to the shirt, and then sent under a fresh escort to the General's, who recognized and liberated me, after I had been a prisoner five hours. That I might not be again insulted, I slept at the General's, and next morning, under the protection of an orderly dragoon, rode to the ambassador's (Mr Villiers) at Belem, who politely offered me clothes of every description, and has since made a formal complaint to the regency, of the hardships I experienced. I found here three officers and a hundred men of my regiment, and there are so many men and officers of other regiments, that we are formed into two fine battalions. It is said the troops here are immediately to take the field; for what purpose I know not, as we are too weak to resist any serious attack on the part of the enemy. Another report is, that the army will immediately return; in which case, detached officers will, of course, not be allowed to go home.

Description of EDINBURGH; *with an Account of the present State of its Medical School.*

From the German of Frank.

(*Reise nach, Paris, London, &c.—Vienna,* 1805.)

(*Concluded from p.* 98.)

DISPENSARY.

THIS institution is formed entirely on the plan of the London Dispensary.

pensary. It was founded in the year 1776, by Dr Duncan. The expences are chiefly defrayed by an annual subscription. Dr Duncan the younger, son of the worthy Professor, occupies the place of physician in the Dispensary. I numbered this able young man among my hearers in the university of Pavia. With the greatest satisfaction I renewed my acquaintance with him in Edinburgh. He has applied himself particularly to the study of Medical Police. He is completely master of the German language, so that he can easily derive every advantage from the classical writings which Germany has produced on this subject. It were to be wished that a wider sphere of action were afforded to this very well-informed young man. A subject, with which Dr Duncan is also very extensively acquainted, is *Pharmacy*. The last edition of the Edinburgh Dispensatory, superintended by him, affords a proof of his proficiency. It were much to be regretted, if circumstances should not permit us soon to see Dr Duncan among the number of the Professors. It may be complained indeed that the chairs in the University have become a sort of inheritance, and professorships, in this way, may often not go to the best qualified; but to change this practice at the very time, when the round happens to fall upon a most able young man, who has shewn himself thoroughly qualified for the office, would not surely be for the benefit of the University.

Orphan Hospital.

Andrew Gardner was the founder of this institution. It afterwards received great support from presents and subscriptions; and this is still the case at present. The yearly income of this institution, which cannot be rated higher than a thousand pounds sterling, would be insufficient, without some such help, for the education of 150 children. These are admitted in at their seventh year, and dismissed at their nineteenth. They are commonly bred up as manufacturers. The situation would be very good, did it not lie too low. I had formed to myself a much more advantageous idea of this institution, than I found realised. Howard has borne testimony to this Orphan hospital, as being the most useful institution of its kind in Europe. He has praised beyond measure the order and cleanliness introduced into it. In this last respect I observed the very opposite; nor do I remember to have seen so dirty and disorderly an Orphan hospital as this. Nor could I refrain from expressing my wonder to many of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, and from asking the cause of such a contradiction. They unanimously informed me, that, since the death of Mr Thomas Tod, who had managed it in the time of Howard, this institution had greatly declined: a circumstance which ought to call forth the exertion of the present overseers. One thus sees, how precarious is the well-being of such institutions, and how often they depend on a single man.

Heriot's Hospital.

Heriot's Hospital is indebted for its origin to Mr George Heriot, a Goldsmith. This person raised so great a fortune, that at his death he left 23,625*l*. 10s. for the support and education of poor and fatherless children of Edinburgh citizens. Since that time their property has risen to not less than 60,000*l*. sterling.

The situation of this hospital is, in an uncommon degree, beautiful and healthful. The building was erected between the years 1628, and 1650.—It is very magnificent, and laid out in the Gothic style. The expences required for the mere building amounted to 30,000*l*. sterling; notwithstanding this, the institution still retains a yearly income of 3000*l*. sterling.

The regulation of Heriot's Hospital is, without doubt, admirable. One par-

department, which has attained to the highest degree of perfection, is the *heating* of the *sitting and sleeping chambers*, as well as the fire place in the kitchen. This regulation has been established for seven years, and is due to the philanthropy and skill of Count Rumford. He caused the oven and the kitchen fire to be built under his own eye. Since that time, the institution saves yearly seventy bolls of coal, (reckoning the boll at twelve hundred weight,) and is besides better heated than ever. The fire place completely resembles a cabinet. A single vessel placed upon it cooks for one hundred and twenty persons, and seems scarcely employed in so doing. In this fire place we neither see fire nor smoke, nor feel the smell of the victuals. Through a very simple arrangement, the fire is able to communicate as much heat to each vessel as is held sufficient. The oven, in which they roast the meat, is admirably suited to its purpose. In short, such a fire place, in every respect, is beyond all praise. Without speaking of economy, do we not consider, how beneficial this is for the health of the cooks. The number of diseases which spring from our mode of cookery, in which the servant is roasted as well as the meat, is greater than people imagine. Loss of appetite, tremor of the limbs, eruptions, headach, and such diseases, are the common effects, partly of immediate working at the fire, partly of the drinking, to which those so readily yield who work at a great fire.—Lastly, the discoloration of the skin on the face and hands, which working at the fire occasions, ought also to be taken into the account. This last circumstance alone is often sufficient to prevent ladies from learning cookery, or from taking the necessary superintendance of what is doing in their kitchen. In a fire constructed on Count Rumford's principles, the most delicate ladies could, without any danger of injuring their hands and their face, devote themselves to cookery. May then the great superiority of this system call the attention of the public at large, to make use of the plan of the immortal Count Rumford.

The number of boys in this Hospital amounts to 120. They are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and Latin. Those among them, who wish to devote themselves to trade or manufactures, receive, at going out, thirty pounds; but those, who wish to devote themselves to an academical career, receive ten pounds for four years. These sums may, two hundred years ago, have sufficed for a student.

Gillespie's Hospital.

Mr James Gillespie, formerly a merchant in Edinburgh, left, after his death, the greatest part of his fortune for the establishment of a house for the reception of old men and women, and of a school for a hundred boys. For this institution, a suitable place was chosen, lying upon a height. The convenient house built for this purpose has before it a large open plain, together with a garden. The interior of this hospital is cleanly. The cook and the kitchen could alone form any exception in this respect. The old people here accommodated, twenty in number, have each a roomy and neat apartment; in a few only two are lodged together. They appear very chearful and satisfied. The requisites for the admission of these aged persons are as follows: Good behaviour, joined to poverty, the want of claim upon any other institution; their age too must be fifty and upwards. Those persons are particularly named who have served George Gillespie; who bear the name of Gillespie; and who inhabit Edinburgh or its neighbourhood. No native of Scotland however is excluded.

The school receives 100 boys, without regard to their residence, provided they be poor, and their age not less than

than six, nor more than twelve. These boys are instructed in reading, writing, accounts, as well as in the principles of the Christian religion.

Asylum for the Industrious Blind.

The number of blind who are supported by this institution amounts to 27 men and 10 women. Most of these have lost their sight by the small pox. They make baskets, carpets, and other things of that nature. This institution is supported by voluntary contributions. Some of the blind, instructed in these things, have made their fortune by them. Among these, Dennis Macqueer, an Irishman, may be given as an example. This man, after being employed here in various manufactures, returned to his native country, and established in Belfast a similar institution. He instructed fifteen blind persons, who now earn nearly a shilling a-day, whilst he himself makes half-a-crown.

The Prison.

This prison lies in the middle of the city, and is completely surrounded by houses. It contains upwards of sixty prisoners, partly debtors, partly malefactors. Those among them who are unable to maintain themselves, receive a small sum from the house. This prison is so bad, and kept so dirty, that it must rank with the meanest we have in Germany. In a room, where the malefactors were kept, the air was so corrupted, that it was impossible for me to remain in it above a minute. The sick lie mixed with those in health. In a word, this prison is a disgrace to Edinburgh.

House of Correction.

The House of Correction, called Bridewell, is the handsomest in Europe. It lies without the city upon a height, which commands most part of it. The building, laid out on Howard's plan, both for punishment and improvement, was completed in the year 1795. The foundation stone was laid, with the greatest solemnity, in 1791. They buried under it a number of glass bottles, containing coins which had been stamped in the reign of the present king. In others of these bottles were the names of the Magistrates at that time, a copy of the Edinburgh almanack, and of the four newspapers printed here. The interior arrangements of this house are truly admirable.

Before I close my description of Edinburgh, I must mention one physician who possesses my highest esteem*. He resides in the neighbouring sea port of Leith. The manner in which this young man has trod the medical career, gives ground to hope that he may always distinguish himself more and more, and may further extend the good opinion, which we entertain of the Scottish physicians.—The first volume of a work which Dr Cheyne has undertaken to write on the diseases of children, contains many important remarks, and deserves to be translated into other languages.

Letters occasioned by Sir John Carr's Caledonian Sketches.

(*Concluded from p.* 191.)

Letter III.

Plagiarism, and originality.—Wallace's oak.—Bell Rock.—Arthur's Seat.—Pentland Hills.—Capercailzie.—Black oats.—Kelp.—Prince Charles.—Marble chair.—Conclusion.

IN my last letter I made some remarks on Sir John Carr's account of the Scottish capital. He seems to have hovered here for nearly the long space of a whole week; and this, it will be remembered, is a great while for a professed tourist to sacrifice, even to a city whose external aspects were fortunate enough to rekindle his warm aca-

* His name is Dr Cheyne.

academical ideas of the appearance of the ancient seat of learning and refinement in the east. But this "week in Edinburgh" has, in Sir John's hands, afforded topics sufficient to occupy the pages of nearly half a quarto volume; so that his time was not altogether misspent. How much is copied, and how much is original, no one will be at any loss to ascertain who has ever read Mr Creech's Comparative view of the state of Edinburgh in 1763, and in 1783, and especially Mr Stark's Picture of Edinburgh. Sir John Carr has not scrupled occasionally to transcribe the very language of this last; and he could not have done better: but we think he might have contrived to make some atonement, by introducing a compliment to this excellent pocket guide to the Scottish capital. He maintains, however, a profound silence on the subject.

This habit of implicitly borrowing, occasionally leads Sir John into errors, —to talk of things that once were, as though they still existed,—owing to the changes produced by the lapse of a few years. In "Torwood, near Stirling, (he tells us, p. 237,) the stump of an old oak *is shewn*," called Wallace's Tree. This stump has figured in almost every Tour in Scotland for the last twenty years. Our author does not expressly say that *he* saw this stump; but the reader would be very apt to infer so. The truth, however, is, that it is several years since the last fibres of the root of Wallace's oak were eradicated, and now no trace remains.

"To borrow or not to borrow," seems often with Sir John Carr to be the question. The former is comparatively both the more safe and easy plan; and it had been well that he had determined in the affirmative; for where he finds no previous published guide, he blunders in an extraordinary manner. The bold and almost incredible undertaking of erecting a light-house on the Bell Rock has not yet been celebrated in any work generally read. Here, therefore, Sir John *must* be original. Let us hear him. "A light-house (he says) is about to be erected, under the direction of the ingenious Mr *Simpson*, upon that dangerous *island*." (p. 110.) I presume no stranger could divine that Sir John is here writing about a *sunk rock*, situated twelve miles in the German Ocean,—the top of which is visible only at ebb-tide, and the site of which at other times is discerned only by breakers, or tumultuous irregular waves. The "ingenious Mr Simpson" too, is an ideal personage; at least no such architect has any direction of the Bell Rock operations. These are directed by Mr Robert Stevenson, sole engineer to the Commissioners for Northern Lights, in whom genius and great professional acquirements are united with that zeal and perseverance peculiarly requisite in the arduous undertaking of erecting this Scottish Eddystone light-house.

From his account of Loch Ness it has already appeared that Sir John Carr is no great *chemist*. The extent of his *mineralogical* knowledge may be estimated from a single sentence.—"Arthur's Seat and the adjacent rocks (he says) are composed of whinstone, which is used for paving the streets of Edinburgh; and the summits are supported by hexagonal pillars *somewhat* basaltic." (p. 72.) This may possibly do for the meridian of London; it may, for any thing we know, pass at Oxford or Cambridge; but it seems highly ridiculous at Edinburgh, where every student is now a *geognost*, and where mineralogy is certainly better taught than in any other part of the empire. It strikes me, that Sir John's account of Arthur's seat is only to be equalled by that of Pentland Hills given in the Beauties of Scotland: "The Pentlands, and other large mountains, consist of different sorts of *basaltic stone* or whinstone, *granite*, and other *strata*, which are usually termed *primitive*

mitive rocks; whereas the *other fossils* occupy the valley." How desperately adventurous is it in Sir John Carr and Mr Forsyth to write on subjects about which they are so completely uninformed! It is scarcely necessary to add, that no sect of mineralogists has ever considered *basaltic stone* as belonging to the class of *Primitive* rocks, and that at any rate there is none about the Pentlands; far less does any *granite* appear in those mountains. I may add, that if *strata* of *basalt* and of *granite* were to be found alternating in the Pentlands, as seems to be implied in Mr Forsyth's description, a complete puzzle would be produced both to the Plutonists and Neptunists; both to the Huttonians and Wernerians.

When Sir John Carr gets fairly among the remote Western Islands, he seems to give full reins to his carelessness, and to blunder upon every topic that he touches.

He informs us, that "the islands abound with game, including the cock of the wood, or *kaperkelly*."—"This bird (he adds,) from some unknown cause, has been *more scarce* of late years than it was in former times," (p. 500.) Who would not here suppose that Sir John Carr had seen *several* capercailzies; only he had found them *more scarce* than he expected, and had them less frequently dressed for supper than he could have wished? Who could imagine that the Knight is speaking of a bird which he did *not* see at all, but which has been long *extinct* in those islands?

"The islanders (he informs us) are *restricted* to the most *degenerated* species of oats, with the hairy-bearded husk." They are most certainly *not* restricted to this sort: the truth is, they find by experience that it best withstands the autumnal blasts to which their fields are subject. Neither is it a *degenerated* kind; but a distinct species,—the Avena strigosa of Linnæus, while the common oat is the Avena sativa.

"Kelp (he informs us) is the calcined ashes of a marine plant of *that name*, and is used in the manufacture of glass and soap: *it grows* on the rocks and shores of the Hebrides and Highlands." (p. 490.) The plainest Hebridean distinguishes between kelp made from *yellow ware*, and that from *red ware* or *tang*, and would be astonished to be told that *kelp* grew upon his rocks! Sir John seems anxious to place himself on a par with Dr Johnson; and here, I confess, he has a fair opportunity; for the Doctor's account of kelp is precisely on a level with the knight's for confusion and inaccuracy; indeed Sir John seems to have borrowed from the Doctor. "The rocks of the Western islands (says Dr Johnson) abound with *kelp*, *a sea-plant* of which the ashes are *melted into glass*." (8vo. edit. p. 184.) Sir John Carr adds, that kelp is worth 3*l.* 10s. a-ton: This might possibly be the price in Dr Johnson's day, but had Sir John been at the pains to make any inquiry, he would have found that for twenty years past, the price has varied from 8*l.* to 14*l.* a-ton.

But if our author is palpably deficient in physics, we might expect that his talent lay in some other line; for instance, in *historical* information.—He favours us with some interesting historical anecdotes, relative to Prince Charles's "hair-breadth 'scapes" when lurking in the West Highlands. He concludes the whole, however, with an assertion, that a privateer from St Maloes came to *Loch Rannach*, and took Charles on board." (p. 344.)—This privateer, it will be observed, must have skipped over many a hill and many a moor to get to Loch Rannach. Had Sir John Carr consulted Home's History of the Rebellion (but it does not appear that he ever heard of such a book) he would have discovered that it was in *Loch Moidart* that

that the Prince embarked on board the privateer.

I shall here refer only to one other historical statement; which regards the celebrated marble chair of Scone, in which the Scottish kings were crowned. Sir John Carr affirms that this marble chair is *now* in Westminster Abbey. But I suspect that in this assertion he blindly follows all his predecessors in tour writing; at least, *I* could not procure a sight of this national antiquity; but my inquiries on the subject were met by a grin from the ecclesiastical officers in attendance at the abbey, who wondered how I could give credit to such a fable! If Sir John Carr reside in London, he himself may easily make inquiry on this subject. If he find it to exist, a description of it, accompanied with a drawing, might form a most interesting supplement to the 8vo edition of the Sketches.

On the east coast of Scotland nothing very remarkable occurred, unless that, near Aberdeen, Sir John "got for dinner a *branded* fowl;" by which he means *brandered*, and which he had the sagacity to discover was nothing else than "a fowl broiled on the gridiron;" a discovery that might have been both amusing and instructive to his readers, had not the hackneyed story of the Scotch magistrate in London ordering the waiter to fetch "a brandered dow" (broiled pigeon) been familiar to his readers.

Sufficient specimens of Sir John Carr's style have perhaps already appeared. He sometimes attempts to soar into the loftiest Johnsonian; of which one example shall suffice.—"Economy (he observes) has led the Scotch to convert parts of their cathedrals in *presbytery* churches, and to perform their simple worship amid the mouldering ruins of monastic magnificence!" Such sonorous alliteration eclipses Johnson himself; but that correct writer would no more have talked of "presbytery" churches than of "diocese" churches.

Before Sir John Carr had got farther into Scotland than Jedburgh, he discovered that "the Scotch have a natural urbanity." Indeed he might have discovered this without leaving London; merely by turning over the pages of the Edinburgh, or even the Anti-Edinburgh Review. Lest I should forfeit for my countrymen this excellent character, I shall here take my leave of the Knight and his Sketches; and closing my eyes on many faults,—some of which perhaps "incuria fudit,"—shall acknowledge that the book is not without some excellencies; that it conveys some acceptable information, and some useful hints for improvement; that it displays some traits of candour and benevolence honourable to the author's principles and feelings.

14*th April* 1809.

On the Necessity of a NEW ALPHABET.

Hail! ancient book, most venerable code,
Learning's first cradle, and its last abode.
HORN BOOK.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE fluctuating and unstable nature of all human institutions is a proposition so self evident, that it would be totally superfluous to attempt a proof of it. To enumerate a hundredth part of the innovations which are daily taking place, would be impossible, and in the present case is unnecessary. All that I mean is, to draw the attention of you and your readers to the permanent state of our *Alphabet*, and the ever-fluctuating state of our language, an inconsistency which I do not recollect to have seen any where accounted for.

Language is probably coeval with the human race. Though we cannot

ascertain the exact date of Alphabets, we may at least presume, that they are of high antiquity, and anterior to all history. They were unquestionably framed as *Characteristics* to represent the articulate sounds of the human voice at a remote period, and in a rude state of society, when the wants of men were few, and their language scanty. Thus, *Alphabets*, tho' well calculated for the rude periods at which they were framed, are totally inadequate to the modern and more refined condition of mankind. In order to make alphabets and languages move in *unison*, it is necessary, either to confine a language always to the rude state in which it was when the alphabet was invented, or gradually to improve the alphabet in proportion to the improvement of the language. In this case, a language and its alphabet would be *co-adequate*, and its *Orthöepy*, as well as its *Orthography*, might be permanently settled.

In the English language, nothing appears more absurd than the *quiescent* letters, and nothing can be more certain, than that every letter, originally, had its specific and appropriate sound. Our remote ancestors had difficulty enough to form an *Alphabet*, and assign a distinct sound to each letter. Crowding half a dozen quiescent letters into one word, or giving half a dozen different sounds to one letter, could form no part of their system.—If the language has improved to such a degree as to render a part of the Alphabet redundant, or inadequate, why not lop off its redundancies, and supply its defects? It is indeed self-evident, that the strictest affinity ought to exist betwixt the *Orthöepy* and *Orthography* of our language, and that we ought either to *pronounce* according to the *Orthography*, or *write* according to the *Orthöepy*. Who could trace the least affinity betwixt *Colonel* and *Curnel*,—*Cholmondeley* and *Chumley*,—*sigh* and *sy*—*Anstruther* and *Ainster*,—*Housewife* and *Houseff*,—and *Tissaphernes* and *Tissafurnace*,—*Achilles* and *Akilles*,—*Right* and *Roit*,—*All* and *Oll*, *Gloucester* and *Gloster*, &c. &c.?

After the labour of a succession of centuries, the *Orthography* of our language is tolerably settled; but being settled on the basis of an Alphabet totally inadequate to characterize the *Orthöepy*, we have but attained half our purpose, and have only widened the breach betwixt the two relative essentials of our language, by chaining down the one, and leaving the other to roam at large. If we had wished them to maintain their reciprocal affinity, it would have been prudent to have chained down both, or neither.

It is not a little singular, that none of our sage inquirers into the philosophy of language have discovered this important fact, that every letter, originally, had one only sound, and that the Orthography and Orthoepy of language were synonimous. In proportion however as the human race became civilized, the discrepancy became greater, and is daily increasing. One of the great causes of this discrepancy is an absurd affectation of an undefined something called *English accent*. On this particular point I am, fortunately, able to speak not only from theory, but practice.

Some 20 or 30 years ago, in quality of Governor, I accompanied a nobleman's family, who had finished their classical education, to England, where they were placed at the University of Oxford, with the view of attaining the *English accent*. During a residence of six years, they made so little progress, tho' they were, in every other respect, profound linguists, that I was totally at a loss to account either for their *non-proficiency*, or my own; especially as *Sally* the kitchen-maid, and *Joe* the postilion, who could neither read nor write, were completely *Englified* in less than three months, and possessed more of the *os rotundum* than either *Demosthenes*, *Cicero*, or *Adam Gillies*.

It

It was long before I discovered that an intimate acquaintance with *Orthography* is the greatest of all impediments to the attainment of *accent* and *orthöepy*. A scholar endeavours to reconcile them together, and always recurs to the *Orthography* as the *standard*, whereas *Sally* and *Joe* had no such difficulty to contend with.—With them all was *accent* and *pronunciation* together, without incumbrance or impediment; and, in truth, their mellifluous modulations were such as to set all *alphabets*, antient and modern, at defiance.

I have thus stated an important fact, well intitled to public attention. In whatever way it may be proposed to remedy the grievance, whether by making the *Orthography* or *Orthöepy* the standard, or, which is most eligible of all, by framing a new *Alphabet* suited to the present refined state of our language, I shall in due time contribute my mite; and am,

SIR,

Yours, &c.

Dickmountlaw, 20th Feb. 1809. SCOTUS.

Synopsis of the GAELIC *and* LATIN *Languages.*

(Continued from last vol. p. 589.*)*

Gaelic.	*Latin.*	*English.*
Eata,	Etas,	Age.
Ece,	Ecce,	Lo, behold.
Efeachd,	Effectum,	Effect.
Eipistil,	Epistola,	An epistle.
Eisidam,	Assideo,	To sit beside.
Enne,	En,	Lo, behold.
Earraid,	Erratum,	An error.
Fabhal,	Fabula,	A fable.
Fabhar,	Favor,	Favour.
Faghaltas,	Facultas,	Power, gain, wealth.
Faid, vaid,	Vates,	A prophet, poet.
Faigin, vaigin,	Vagina,	A sheath,
Fallach,	Fallacia,	Deceit, covering,
Fallsa,	Falsus,	False.
Fan,	Fanum,	A fane, temple.
Faolchon,	Falco,	A falcon.
Fear,	Vir,	A man.
Fearb,	Verbum,	A word.
Fearsa,	Versus,	A verse.
Feasda,	Festum,	A feast.
Feidhil,	Fidelis,	Faithful.
Feimean,	Femininum,	Feminine.
Fel,	Fel,	Strife.
Fem, femen,	Fœmina,	A woman.
Fiabhras,	Febris,	A fever.
Fig, fioghis,	Ficus,	A fig tree.
Fioghair,	Figura,	A figure.
Fion-geur,	Vinum ægrum,	Vinegar.
Fion-ghort,	Vini hortus,	A vineyard.
Fiormameint,	Firmamentum,	The firmament.

Focal,

Gaelic.	*Latin.*	*English.*
Focal,	Vocalis,	Vocal.
Foirm,	Forma,	Form.
Foirmal,	Formalis,	Formal.
Foirtil,	Fortis,	Brave.
Forc,	Furca,	A fork.
Fri, Fre, Freth,	Fretum,	A narrow sea, firth.
Fuin,	Finis,	An end.
Galia,	Galea,	A helmet.
Gall,	Gallus,	A cock.
Geam,	Gemma,	A gem.
Geanair,	Januarius,	January.
Gearun,	Gerundium,	A gerund.
Geastal,	Gestale,	A deed.
Geinadh, gein,	Genus,	Generation.
Geinealach,	Genealogia,	Genealogy.
Geinam,	Gigno,	To beget.
Geinteair,	Genitor,	A begetter.
Geintilach,	Gentilis,	A Gentile.
Geintileachas,	Gentilitas,	Gentility.
Generalta,	Generalis,	General.
Glair,	Gloria,	Glory.
Gloirais,	Gloriatio,	Boasting.
Idhal,	Idolus,	An idol.
Impire,	Imperator,	An emperor.
Impireachd,	Imperium,	An empire.
In,	In,	In.
Inirte,	Inertia,	Sloth, weakness.
Inis,	Insula,	An island.
Innainadh,	Inanitas,	Emptiness.
Inntradh,	Intratio,	Entrance.
Iodallach,	Italicus,	An Italian.
Iodalt,	Italia,	Italy.
Iosa,	Iesus,	Jesus.
Ir,	Ira,	Anger.
Indiceachd	Judicium,	Judgment.
Judach,	Judæus,	A Jew.
Jul,	Julius,	July.
Lac,	Lacus,	A Lake.
Lachd,	Lac,	Milk.
Ladron, latron,	Latro,	A robber.
Laidionn, laitionn,	Latinum,	Latin.
Laidionnoir,	Latinæ linguæ peritus,	A Latinist.
Leabhar,	Liber,	A book.
Leabham,	Lego,	To read.
Leabhadair,	Lector,	A reader.
Leachta,	Lectio,	A reading, lesson.
Leachthoir,	Lector,	A reader.
Leathad,	Latitudo,	Breadth.
Leatadach,	Latus,	Wide.
Legaid,	Legatus,	A legate.
Legaide,	Legatio,	A legacy, embassy.

Gaelic.	*Latin.*	*English.*
Leigiun,	Legio,	A legion.
Leigam,	Lego,	To send.
Leigal,	Legans,	Sending.
Leo,	Leo,	A lion.
Liabhran,	Libellum,	A little book.
Lile,	Lilium,	A lily.
Lin,	Linum,	Lint, linen.
Lis,	Lis,	Contention.
Litir,	Litera,	A letter.
Loc,	Locus,	A place.
Locuist,	Locusta,	A locust.
Loigeic,	Logicos,	Logic.
Luacharn,	Lucerna,	A lamp.
Luan,	Luna,	The moon.
Maighistir,	Magister,	A master.
Maighistir-scol,	Magister scholæ,	A schoolmaster.
Maighne,	Magnus,	Great.
Mailis,	Malitia,	Malice.
Main,	Mane,	Morning.
Main,	Manus,	The hand.
Mainigh,	Mania,	Madness.
Mainister,	Monasterium,	A monastery.
Mamm,	Mamma,	A breast.
Manach,	Monachus,	A monk.
Marmur,	Marmor,	Marble.
Marist,	Maritus,	A husband.
Mart,	Martius	March.

(To be continued.)

March 28th 1809. MILO.

Criticism on Exhibition of Paintings by SCOTTISH *Artists.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE best institutions for promoting and perfecting the arts, are those which at once excite emulation, and give prospect of reward; which, while they minister to fame, diffuse a taste and desire for the productions of genius. As I consider an Exhibition of the works of our artists to be materially productive of those effects, and, therefore, by its establishment in this part of the island, to constitute an æra in the history of its arts, it was with some regret that I saw the Exhibition of last year passed over without particular notice in your miscellany, which contains so much valuable information on Scottish affairs. When it is considered, that such exhibitions have hitherto been attempted in the Metropolis only, promoted and encouraged by every aid of metropolitan patronage and opulence, surely the unaided attempts of our Scottish artists ought to be cherished by their countrymen, and their success recorded in our national magazine.

Without further preface, therefore, I shall now offer you my feeble assistance, in pointing out some of those exhibited specimens, which appear to me most deserving of notice. In doing so, I am by no means vain enough to consider my taste as uniformly correct;

rect; on the contrary, I am fully aware, that many much better judges than I can pretend to be, may entertain very different and sounder opinions; and I shall be happy if some more accomplished connoisseur, excited by my attempt, shall come forward hereafter to furnish you with a [illegible] more worthy of the occasion. I may be permitted to add, however, that though I may be excelled in critical knowledge, I will yield to none in the requisites of impartiality and disinterestedness.

I shall begin with the portraits:

CATALOGUE.

No. 129. *H. Raeburn.*—Portrait of a gentleman, (General Maxwell.)—An admirable picture, uncommonly well drawn, finely coloured, and a striking likeness; the foreshortening of the right arm not inferior to Rubens. On the whole, this picture reminds us much of Sir Joshua's celebrated portrait of Lord Heathfield, to which it would form a not unsuitable companion.

156. Ditto.—Portrait of a gentleman, (Dr Adams.)—A dignified and striking likeness; painted in a very agreeable and grave manner.

192. Ditto.—Portrait of a lady, (Mrs Cochran.)—One of the most pleasing female portraits we remember to have seen by this excellent artist.

183. Ditto.—Portrait of a gentleman, (Mr Walter Scott.)—an admirable painting, with most appropriate scenery.

144. Ditto.—Full length portrait of a gentleman on horseback, (Mr Harley Drummond.)—An excellent picture; the horse a capital specimen of the powers of the artist, in this difficult department of the art.

1. *George Watson.*—Portrait of an old Scots Jacobite.—An excellent picture, vigorously and harmoniously coloured.

Ditto.—Full length portrait of a gentleman, (Rev. Mr Simpson.)—A pleasing picture, of great effect.

103. Ditto.—A domestic scene; effect of fire light.—Extremely agreeably coloured, and with a good effect.

2. *A. Geddes.*—Portrait of a lady, (Mrs Eckford.)—A clever picture, though on a rather unpleasing blue-looking ground.

P. Nasmyth.—Landscape; a View in Westmoreland.—A most extensive and grand landscape; somewhat in the style of Jacob Ruysdael, painted in a masterly manner, and capitally coloured. Were we to venture to object to any part, it would perhaps be to the figures on the foreground, which appear somewhat diminutive. We have been informed that this picture has been disposed of for 30 guineas; in our opinion, it is worth 100.

99. *D. Thomson.*—A landscape, with figures.—Most agreeably painted, well drawn, and chastely coloured.

153. Ditto.—Another landscape, ditto.—We particularly admire both the style and execution of each of these landscapes.

126. *Rev. Mr Thomson.*—Landscape composition.—A clever picture, well composed, and ably drawn.

108. *A. Carse.*—The Wooer's visit.—A wonderful picture, all things considered, composed with great delicacy and judgement, well drawn and admirably coloured, somewhat in the style and manner of Wilkie, our *Scots Teniers*. On the whole, this is one of the most generally and justly admired pictures in the exhibition.

113. Ditto.—A country Fair.—There are many spirited and characteristic figures, with considerable humour and perfect costume, in this picture; but the effect of the whole is by no means so harmonious and pleasing as that of the preceding.

A. Fraser.—A Green stall.—A most spirited and excellent picture, of great effect, with much character and expression, and vigour of colouring.

J. Howe. A Barber's Shop.—A very spirited picture, with much character, and considerable humour. The polish

polish and finishing of this are not equal to some of those we have noticed; but these are matter of acquirement.—Much genius is shewn, both in this and the preceding picture.

205. *J. Watson.*—Lord Lindsay and Queen Mary.—A spirited, and at same time highly-finished picture, much in the style and manner of Westall, and not much inferior.

115. *W. Lizars.*—Jacob blessing Joseph's children.—A very respectable attempt in the difficult path of historical painting, well composed and drawn; Joseph's hands executed in an uncommonly free and able manner; the general tone of the colouring too gawdy. But on the whole, this picture is highly creditable to the young artist.

W. Douglass.—Several miniatures, some of them full lengths; well drawn, and prettily, tho' somewhat too laboriously finished; particularly on the draperies and extremities, which give them rather a stiff and formal appearance.

J. Henning. — Several excellent drawings, and medallion portraits, uncommonly well executed.

P. Syme.—Some excellent flower pieces, of great delicacy and truth of colouring.

J. Steele.—An uncommonly beautiful and highly-finished miniature of a young gentleman.

S. Lawrence.—A fine miniature of a lady, in a slight pretty manner.

There are many other pictures well deserving of notice, but on an occasion of this sort, it is impossible to particularize every work of merit. There are some articles which ought, on no account, to have been admitted; and we recommend to the committee of management, to do their duty strictly, and not to give admission to pieces, which cannot benefit their owners, and only tend to degrade an institution which it is of so much importance to cherish.

Should you think these notices worth insertion, I may perhaps trouble you with a few similar remarks upon the exhibition of last year, in order to supply the defect to which I have already alluded; and I hope you will agree with me in the propriety of annually recording the names of all those artists who submit their works to public exhibition.

I am, Sir, &c.

Claim by MR WEIR *to the Invention of Rockets.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

PLEASE insert in your magazine the following facts, that the nation may know how far they are misinformed concerning the invention of the rockets used at Copenhagen, and arrogated by Mr Congreve, and how the inventor has been neglected.

Above seven years ago, when the rumour of an invasion prevailed, I was urged by a natural impulse to project a method of warding off, in some degree, any attempt of that nature, which the enemy might be mad enough to make: having digested a plan of destroying vessels at sea, I submitted my invention to the examination of several gentlemen of Glasgow, of acknowledged abilities, and particularly to Dr Birkbeck, Professor of Anderson's institution there, who pronounced it the most plausible method he had ever seen or heard of. I was then advised to communicate my plan as soon as possible to government. Following this advice, I was unfortunate in my first application, having written to Lord Melville, (who I believe was then under impeachment,) and from whom I received no answer. It lay dormant till December 1804, when I wrote to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and submitted to my country my invention of destroying by fire the enemy's ships at sea. By royal authority my invention was taken into consideration. General Weemyss ordered me

to

to come to Edinburgh in January 1805, for examination. I had a letter to Gen. Dirom, who took me to Gen. Fraser; and, as it was adapted for naval purposes, they gave me a letter to Admiral Vashon, who desired me to attend next day. The Admiral and four other naval officers were present; the Admiral seemed not to understand it at first: Mr Brodie, one of the officers, said, it was a damn'd mischievous thing; and he had not seen any thing of the kind: I would to God, said he, we had had it at Copenhagen when Nelson commanded. He took the plan, and was describing its effects to the Admiral, when another of the officers took me aside (his name I know not,) told me it did not belong to a man of my description to meddle with any thing of the kind; it only belonged to naval people. I told him, I thought it the duty of every subject to produce what he thought advantageous for the country, especially in this critical juncture. The Admiral, satisfied with Mr Brodie's description, told me he was afraid it would be dangerous to use them on board his Majesty's ships, for fear of setting fire to them; but he saw how it could be of the greatest advantage, by having vessels fitted out for the purpose, in place of fire ships: for attacking forts and batteries he said it could also be of very great advantage. These were the Admiral's words, in presence of the four naval officers. Satisfied with this approbation, I returned to Glasgow, and soon afterwards I received a letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, informing me that my invention was found not satisfactory. Conscious of its utility, I sent a descriptive plan of it to his Royal Highness, and received a very different answer: I had several letters afterwards from him, (or in his name) but of little or no consequence. In November 1805, it was mentioned as to be adopted by Sir Sidney Smith at Boulogne, and, to my astonishment, the inventor said to be a Mr Congreve. Government, at that time, was about 10 months in possession of my plan, which was again practised at Copenhagen, with little or no improvement, nor does it appear Mr Congreve can make any. I flatter myself it might be so improved as to injure the strongest fleet all the enemies of Britain can produce. Tho' Mr Congreve had altered it ever so much, if founded on the same principle of acting as rockets, or fire-arrows, my discovery is most unquestionably prior to his. In justice, I claim its merit, though Government should deprive me of the reward. It is to be lamented, that Government did not give the merit of it to one who could have more improved it, rather than have it buried in its original state.

JOHN WEIR.

No. 11. *Brunswick Street, Glasgow, 15th February* 1809.

On the advantages of YEAST POWDER.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Cannot forbear to mention a prejudice which has lately presented itself to my observation. It exists among a class of men, who, from their easy circumstances in life, and their connections in society, one might suppose should possess a considerable portion of sound information. These men are the distillers in Scotland, and the prejudice alluded to, is the unaccountable aversion which the major part of that class entertain against the use of yeast powder as a substitute for common yeast, in fermenting the pot ale, or wash. This yeast powder is merely common yeast, procured at the porter breweries in London, and afterwards, by a peculiar process, deprived of all its aqueous particles, by which means it is brought to a pulverulent state, as its name implies; in which state it is not only more portable, (one Hhd. containing as much

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of the real fermenting matter, as five or six of the liquid,) but also retaining, for a much a longer time, the power to produce the process of fermentation. If properly secured from moisture, in order to prevent the putrefactive fermentation taking place, it will keep for years, without losing any of its virtue: and simply by adding to this powder as much fresh wort as will reduce it to the consistency of common yeast, does it become fit for all the purposes of the distiller: yet such is their determination against the use of this article, that it is with the greatest reluctance they have recourse to it, when no other can be had; and even then sometimes maintain a hard struggle to go on without it, sustaining considerable losses in their business, from the imperfect attenuation of their wash, and the irregular manner in which the process of fermentation is carried on: losses and irregularities, which could not take place, were the use of this article as liberally introduced, and an acquaintance with its peculiarities cultivated with such attention as the interest of the distillers in this country demands. They ought by this time to be sufficiently convinced of the necessity there is for having a substitute for common yeast, and, one should think, should also know that this necessity will continue, while the yeast market continues at London; for the wind will always continue to be changeable, and the sea to be occasionally tempestuous, of course they must be often disappointed of their expected supply. The necessity of a substitute for common yeast, therefore, is not obviated, even should the distiller boldly resolve to remain ignorant of his true interest, and be determined to exclude from his distillery the best succedaneum which has ever been discovered.

A resolution steadily maintained in opposition to interest, is so contrary to the principles of human nature, and so different from the maxims of common life, that, if we did not know the real cause, we might be apt to say, that such an egregious departure could only be produced by a liberal use, and a repeated application of the distillers' staple manufacture, or by downright insanity.

It is an observation which cannot be disputed, that self interest governs mankind: those, therefore, who voluntarily act in opposition to their interest in general, do so through ignorance. In justice, therefore, to this class of men whom I have just mentioned, I shall point out the fallacy of an argument, by which, as I have been informed, their ideas of this matter have chiefly been governed, and to this same error must the prejudice which forms the present subject of animadversion be attributed.

"It is well known," say these men, "that fixed air is the principal constituent of common yeast, being almost wholly composed of that fluid in a concrete state, and heat or fire, it is known, in a most powerful manner disengages and disperses all aerial substances exposed to its influence: now, in depriving the liquid yeast of the aqueous particles, it is impossible to prevent the escape of the fixed air; and particularly when the concentration is nearly completed, that aerial fluid must be disengaged in very great abundance; consequently the yeast, now concentrated to a powder, must be much inferior to what it was previous to its being submitted to this operation."

But from what authority is the assertion made that yeast is almost wholly composed of fixed air, or carbonic acid. Lavoisier, the most correct of all modern chemists in analytical operations, in a very ingenious manner, analysed this substance; but his account of the constituents of yeast by no means corresponds with that given by our modern distillers; on the contrary, he shews, that carbonic acid, or fixed air, forms but a small part in the composition of yeast; the carbonic acid, however,

ever, is disengaged, in very great abundance, in the process of fermentation, and it is, no doubt, from having observed this circumstance, that the above assertion is made regarding the formation of yeast. But, granting that yeast were chiefly composed of carbonic acid, what proof is there that it must be deprived of that chief ingredient, by the moderate degree of heat to which it may be exposed in the operations of evaporation and concentration? For example, the carbonate of lime is a substance almost entirely composed of the carbonic acid, yet it requires a temperature equal to red heat, to disengage the aerial fluid; and, in common pit coal, hydrogen gas is a principal constituent, and is much more volatile than carbonic acid; yet the coal must be burnt, or otherwise exposed to a very high temperature, in order to expel the hydrogen gas.

These anticipations, therefore, regarding the inferiority of yeast powder, are obviously entirely groundless. Let the distillers, then, in the first instance, only bestow some little attention, in order to acquaint themselves with the most proper manner of applying this succedaneum, and they will find a sufficient recompence in having their liquors regularly fermented, and properly attenuated, effects so much wished to be obtained by every intelligent distiller. When once they have resolved to be at this little trouble, their purpose is half effected, and thereafter they will neither feel the want, nor suffer the loss, which at present are so often occasioned by a scarcity of liquid yeast.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

FEW persons in this country know any other use of the aloe than the medicine which it affords; but it serves for a number of other beneficial purposes in the countries where it grows. In the East Indies, aloes are employed as a varnish to preserve wood from worms and other insects; and skins and even living animals are anointed with it for the same reason. The havoc committed by the white ants in India first suggested the trial of aloe juice, to protect wood from them; for which purpose the juice is either used as extracted, or in solution by some solvent. Aloes have also been found effectual in preserving ships from the ravages of the worm, and the adhesion of barnacles. The ship's bottom, for this purpose, is smeared with a composition of hepatic aloes, turpentine, tallow, and white lead. In proof of the efficacy of this method, two planks of equal thickness, and cut from the same tree, were placed under water, one in its natural state and the other smeared with the composition; when, on taking them up after being immersed eight months, the latter was found to be as perfect as at first, while the former was entirely penetrated by insects, and in a state of absolute rottenness. An aquatic solution of hepatic aloes preserves young plants from destruction by insects, and also dead animals and vegetables from putrefaction; which renders it of great use in the cabinets of naturalists. The spirituous extract is best for the purpose, though in this respect it is inferior to that of cantharides, prepared by infusing two grains in one ounce of spirits, which has been found to be so effectual in the extirpation of bugs. Pærner asserts, that a simple decoction of aloes communicates a fine brown colour to wool. Fabroni, of Florence, has extracted a beautiful violet colour, which resists the acids and alkalis, from the juice of the fresh leaves of the aloe exposed to the air by degrees.—The liquid first becomes red, and at the end of a certain period turns to a beautiful purple violet, which adheres

to silk by simple immersion, without the aid of acids.

Richard Walker, Esq. of Oxford, has proposed an alteration in the scale of the thermometer, which suggested itself to him during a long course of experiments, and which has been adopted by himself and his friends from the persuasion of its being founded on the truest principles.—"The two fixed points, the freezing and boiling points of water as they have hitherto been, will (he observes) probably never fail to be continued, as being perfectly sufficient for the accurate adjustment of thermometers. The commencement of the scale, and the number of divisions, only appear to claim attention. With respect to the first, since neither the extremes of heat or cold are likely to be ascertained, the hope of fixing 0 at either of these may be entirely relinquished, and it remains to fix it at the fittest intermediate point. Here I propose the following mode of graduation: Having ascertained that the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit is the temperature at which the human body in health is conscious of no inconvenience from heat or cold, and that a deviation from that point of only one or two degrees, above or below, actually produces that effect under ordinary circumstances, I fixed my zero or 0 there. I adopted the divisions of Fahrenheit, considering those of Reaumur, the centigrades, &c. as too few, and decimal divisions unnecessary. Hence it will follow that 0 being placed at 62° of Fahrenheit, 150° will be the boiling, and minus 30°, the freezing point of water, and all other points on Fahrenheit's scale may be reduced to this, by subtracting 62 for any degree above 0 of Fahrenheit, and adding 62 for any degree below 0. For ordinary meteorological purposes, a scale of this kind extending to 65° above, and as many below 0, will be sufficient."

It has been found that camphor mixed with different fixed oils and sand, in order to divide the particles, may be purified of its oily particles, and deprived of its empyreumatic smell, when sublimed with a small quantity of potash. The process by which this effect is produced, is described as follows: Two drachms of camphor, with considerable empyreumatic smell, and dirty, were mixed with one of olive oil, and eight of sand; after which twenty grains of pure potash were added and heat applied; but though it was greater than is necessary for its sublimation, the product was perfectly free from empyruematic smell, and a little whiter than it generally is. The substitution of linseed oil produced no alteration in the product. The subcarbonate does not answer the purpose, because in that state the affinity of potash for oils is less than when entirely deptived of carbonic acid.

Original Letter from SWIFT *to Dr* JENNY, *at his house in* ARMAGH*.

From Barrett's Essay on the earlier part of the Life of Swift.

Dublin, June 8. 1732.

SIR,

IT is true, that some weeks ago a manuscript paper of verses was handed about this town, and afterwards printed. The subject was my great

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* Where Dr Jenny, it is believed, was Rector. He resided in the neighbourhood of Sir Arthur Acheson, and is introduced into Swift's poem on Hamilton's Bawn. See Swift's Works, 1808, vol. xvii. p. 90. This perfectly characteristic Letter, which has been among the *desiderata* of all former editions, is now first printed by the favour of Lord Viscount Cremorne, in whose family it has been preserved. The letter had been, many years ago, noticed by Dr Thomas Campbell, an Irish clergyman, in his Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland." N.

great ingratitude and breach of hospitality in publishing a copy of verses †, called HAMILTON'S BAWN.— The writer hath likewise taken severe notice of some other verses published many years ago by the indiscretion of a friend, to whom they were sent in a letter. It was called a JOURNAL, and writ at Mr Rochfort's ‡; and the consequences drawn from both by this late writer is, that the better I am used in any family, the more I abuse them; with other reflections that must follow from such a principle. I was originally as unwilling to be libelled as the nicest man can be, but having been used to such treatment ever since I unhappily began to be known, I am now grown hardened; and while the friends I have left will continue to use me with any kindness, I shall need but a small degree of philosophy to bear me up against those who are pleased to be my enemies on the score of party-zeal, and the hopes of turning that zeal to account. One thing, I confess, would still touch me to the quick; I mean if any person of true genius would employ his pen gainst me; but if I am not very partial to myself, I cannot remember, that among at least two thousand papers, full of groundless reflections against me, hundreds of which I have seen, and heard of more, I ever saw any one production that the meanest writer could have cause to be proud of; for which I can assign a very natural reason; that during the whole busy time of my life, the men of wit (in England) were all my particular friends, although many of them differed from me in opinions of public persons and proceedings. As to Ireland, where I lived very little before the Queen's death, and ever since in perfect retirement, I remember to have published nothing but what is called the Drapier's Letters, and some few other trifles relating to the affairs of this miserable and ruined kingdom. What other things fell from me, (chiefly in verse,) were only amusements in hours of sickness or leisure, or in private families, to divert ourselves and some neighbours, but were never intended for public view; which is plain from the subjects, and the careless way of handling them: neither, indeed, can it answer the true ends of vanity or desire of praise, to let the world see such little sallies of fancy or humour, because if they be ill or indifferently performed, (which must often be the case,) the loss of reputation is certain; and however well executed, after a week's vogue, they are utterly forgot. I know not how I come to be led so far from the subject of your letter.— I confess there were some few persons who made random conjectures that you might possibly be concerned in the paper you hint at, but they were such who knew very little of you or me; for others, who were better acquainted with us both, have always cleared you, because they did not look upon that paper any way equal to your known good sense and candour, or talent of writing. And as to myself, I had further conviction, because I knew how well you were acquainted with the whole history and occasion of writing those verses on the Barrack; how well pleased the master and lady of the family were with it; that you had read it more than once; that it was no secret to any neighbour, nor any reserve but that against giving a copy. You know well by what incidents that reserve was broken by granting a copy to a great person, and from thence how it fell into other hands, and so came (as it is the constant case)

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† These verses were written in 1729. See them in vol. xvii. p. 85. See also, in vol. xvi. p. 444, the Dean's Poem in 1728, "On cutting down the old Thorn at Market-hill." N.

‡ At Gaulstown, in the county of Westmeath, in the year 1721. See vol. xvi. pp. 251-2, 282. N.

to be published, and is now forgot. I confess my own conjectures about this late libel against me lay towards another gentleman, who, I am informed, hath since cleared himself, I mean Dr Tisdall* ; but that suspicion was first taught me by others; and yet I know very well, that for at least fifteen years past, he hath been often engaged in a kind of flirting war of satiric burlesque verse with certain wags both in town and country, who, it seems, were provoked with his faculty of jibing, and used to answer him in his own way. Yet I have been assured, that in these combats he was generally mistaken in his adversaries, falling foul upon many persons who never dipt a pen either for or against him ; and I think you, among others, had some marks of his favour. But, as to me, who, I solemnly profess, was always entirely innocent, during the whole time that his pen and tongue took this unhappy turn, as well as before and since, I could never be one month at peace for his wit ; whatever was writ to ridicule him was laid at my door, and only by himself; with a further declaration, much to my honour, that he knew my stile, would trouble himself to inquire no farther ; and, using my surname, said, I was his man. Some of his performances I have seen, and have heard of more, besides the great number he kept in petto; so that five or six gentlemen have often and very lately assured me, that in one evening sitting he has produced a dozen of his libels wholly against me ; desiring I might be told of it, and assuring those gentlemen that the whole dozen should be published if I would not let him alone. This was a little hard upon me, who had never one single moment in my life the least inclination to enter the lists with him, at those or any other weapons whatsoever, any more than I would venture to sit four hours disputing with him any point of controversy. I confess, this keenness of the Doctor in determining, whenever he was attacked, to fix on me for his adversary, inclined me to conceive that he might have probably writ this last paper, and other people had the same thought; but I hear he hath utterly denied it; and I believe him; for I am confident he is an honest man, but unhappily misled through the whole course of his life, by mistaking his talent, which he hath, against nature, applied to wit, and raillery, and rhyming: besides which, his incurable absence of mind, on all occasions, and in all companies, hath led him into ten thousand errors, especially of that kind, which are mortal to all agreeable or improving conversation, and which hath put him upon such a foot with every friend, that I heartily lament the situation he is in.

I intreat your pardon for the length and insignificancy of this letter, but my solitary way of life is apt to make me talkative upon paper. I desire you would believe, first, that I have so frequently been libelled, that my curiosity to know the authors is quite extinct, though that of some friends is not; secondly, that I am not hasty in judging men's stile, or matter, or malice. I can venture to say, that a thing is not written by such a person, because it is much below his good sense; and to look among the herd of dunces is endless. As to yourself, I hope you will be my witness, that I have always treated you with particular distinction ; and if we differ in opinions relating to public proceedings, it is for very good reasons: you are an expectant from the world and from power;

* To this gentleman Dr Swift addressed a letter, April 20. 1704, on the subject of his addresses to Mrs Johnson; assuring him very candidly, that he had himself never seen any other lady whose conversation he entirely valued; and freely giving consent to her marrying Dr Tisdall. See vol. x. pp. 33, 41. N.

power; I have long done with both; having been an original offender against all principles set up since the death of the Queen, I could not think it worth my while to quit my old ones *, and must have done it with an ill grace, though honour and conscience had been out of the question. Whoever really believes that things are well, is many ways happy; he is pleased with the world, (as I was formerly,) and the world with him; his merit is allowed, and favour will certainly follow; which I heartily wish you; only desiring, that in what appears to my eyes a very dirty road, you would pick out the cleanest stages you can; and believe me to be, with much esteem,

SIR,

Your obedient humble servant,

J. S.

Mineralogical View of Mount CAUCASUS.

From Wilkinson's Description of Mount Caucasus.

I BEGIN with its general physiognomy, or appearance, as it strikes an observer, when he approaches Caucasus, or after he has ascended it.

At the highest summit, particularly on the western side, we commonly find a coarse kind of rock, interspersed with grey and black spots. In some parts, this continues to a great distance: in others, the masses are more accumulated and detached, and have a columnar-form cohesion. Single columns, likewise, project high above the flat back of the ridge, and are generally covered with snow, or clouds.

The columns vary, in imperfect forms, from the trihedral to the heptaedral: some diminish towards their points, and end in obtuse faces; others, on the contrary, preserve an equal diameter. Many of them are scattered in masses, or insulated, and of various dimensions. The largest which I saw on the Kschoes, was 87 feet in height and $32\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter. When these columnar-formed rocks constitute the summit of the ridge, their direction is perfectly perpendicular; as *ex. gr.* the *Crown Mountain*, north of Steppan Zminda; but if they are in large masses, or rise insulated above the mountains, they incline westward under an angle of 19°.

The substance of which they are composed is a coarse basalt, containing blackish-green schoerl; and wherever they have been rent by the cold of the accumulated ice, or by some other power, the fracture appears undulated. When the columns project beyond the top of the ridge, they are separated, and connected by a basis of compact, dark yellowish-grey schistus, of metallic splendour, and smooth to the touch, but in some places exfoliated and decayed. It fills up all the interstices and fissures, and strongly adheres to the rough basalt. But as soon as this schistus begins to sink into large, rough masses, it changes colour, becomes of a brilliant black, and indurated to a great degree.

It is only on the S.S.E. side of Caucasus that this substance is attached to the basaltic summit, which, after a fall of 229 feet, lays on the coarse, grey rock: but to the S. E. and E. it is incumbent on granite, it is even visible at the foot of the mountains, and forms there peculiar rocks of some height.

I saw, in the island of Paros, a similar dark yellowish-grey, micaceous, asbestiform schistus, containing rough garnets, incumbent on granite, and laying under marble.

Besides the uncommon hardness of the

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* When he quitted the *Whigs*, he thought it worth while to quit still older principles. See his Letter to Stella, Sept. 9. 1720, where he mentions Lord Godolphin's receiving him coldly, and says, he will make him sorry for it.—Vol. xiv. p. 220. N.

the schistus, it is strongly impregnated with yellow mica: cubes of marcasite are also found in great abundance, in the lower soft strata, partly uncovered, and partly in spathose quarz. Hence, in fine, clear weather, the mountaineer sees his black mountains glittering like gold; and often bitterly laments, that he does not understand the art of reaping those fruits which his country apparently offers.

It appears as if this schistus had covered formerly the whole south-eastern surface of Caucasus; for I have seen it laying on different parts of the principal mountains, and filling up the largest clefts. The uppermost beds are very hard, yet it is always found in larger or smaller fragments; but when it fills up the lower clefts, it is softer, and exfoliates into plates, or flakes, from the thickness of some feet down to an inch. Plates, from one to two inches thick, are used by the civilized mountaineers for the purpose of baking their bread; but if they incautiously heat them red hot, the plates fly into innumerable pieces, frequently to the injury of the by-standers.—When they find any long round pieces in the streams or rivers, they employ them as pestles, but the softer kind serves the gold and silver smiths for touchstones.

We find another kind of stone, that contains neither streaks nor stratification, but only a separation of its component parts. It is generally a grey, or white and brown speckled, smooth granite, undulated on the exterior surface; but in many places it occurs of different degrees of hardness, and brilliancy of colours. Granite, in some lower parts, certainly constitutes the summit of Caucasus, but it does not run deep; though it should seem as if the middle mountains were really incumbent on it, for it frequently appears between them, and but seldom in the promontories. We might immediately conclude, with a certain degree of reason, that granite was the most ancient species of all Caucasus, but in the sequel I shall bring proofs to the contrary; and I think I may venture to assert, that even the origin of this granite was the work of an earlier, not less strong operating, power of nature, underlaid by another species of stone still to be met with in the mountains.

Most of the fissures of the compact granite are filled with the finest white quarz; and the largest and hollowest contain beautiful crystals, whose bases generally adhere to the upper side, so that their points are free, and turned downwards more or less perpendicularly. The fissures also are commonly full of an unctuous yellow ochre, for the granite every where is moistened by the dropping of the water. The clearest and most beautiful crystals are found in the rents or interstices of the highest columnar-formed rocks, under the snow; and in summer they often fall down with fragments of stone and ice. I have seen some perfectly black, others hyacinthine, but in general they are white. Their thickness is from two lines, to two, four, and six inches; the greatest length was rather more than ten inches.

However, I have been assured, that a hyacinthine crystal, completely transparent, preserved in the church at Steppand-Zminda, is eighteen inches in diameter, and 27 in length. Frequently, on the southern side of the mountains, masses of different kinds of earth and stones are incumbent on the above-mentioned granite. They appear partly under the form of a blueish white, or dark red schistus, and partly of a brown, basaltic, columnar-formed granite.

All the preceding substances constitute the shell, or exterior stratum, of the primitive chain of Caucasus. The outer course of mountains are of another composition. Notwithstanding their great elevation, they bear marks of a more recent origin, and show that they were produced by other powers which,

which partly destroyed the primitive range.

On the western side, there is only soil sufficient to produce different species of moss. The beech trees, which have sparingly taken root, between the fissures, are stunted and unsightly. There are no inhabitants. The few remains of masonry appear to be the ruins of churches, or the habitations of hermits, who buried themselves in that elevated solitude.

In the highest mountains there are no large natural caverns; but we frequently meet with hermitages, and places of refuge, hewn out by the hands of men. Under the undulated granite we certainly perceive some holes, but they are scarcely two or three feet wide; yet it should seem, that the compact granite contains more; for they appear in the sides of the naked rocks, which undoubtedly indicate others. Limestone, particularly when it begins to be purer, abounds in the large open holes; and, according to all conjecture, we might search for others, especially where the limestone is ferruginous, and there is no want of water. Yet can the caverns be the only things concealed from our eyes! There are much more important objects on and around Caucasus: but the inhabitants, as well as their neighbours, all equally barbarians, trouble themselves too little about the advantages to be derived from these mountains; and think, that they cannot enjoy the treasures so well in peace, and with industry, as after useless shedding of blood, and unheard-of cruelties.

In the primitive and middle mountains are found veins of very rich ore, and springs of excellent quality. In many parts of the promontory, black naphtha rises, and on the S.E. side, white petroleum is found. As the surface of all the foremost, and of most of the middle mountains, is covered with a sufficient quantity of soil, and the fertility, according to the difference of situation, is abundant, at least, there is no where real want; on that account, they are adorned with pleasant forests, and rich pasture lands: for, wherever the summit allows of any possible approach, it is covered with villages and single houses, and rendered productive. The contented inhabitant certainly suffers indigence in the midst of abundance; but he feels not the loss, because liberty makes him easy and happy, and insensible to every thing unnecessary.

Every where on Caucasus are to be seen irrefragable signs of powerful and repeated changes, to which it must have been exposed before it appeared under its present form. Granite is certainly one of the most ancient compositions, but I conjecture, that it originated from another substance, which being changed in its essentiality by a very operative power, underwent the first violent change to which this range was exposed. The basaltic columns, the basaltic granite—could they be any thing else but a transmuted, reformed granite? The surface incontrovertably shows, that, before the origin of the basalt, the whole summit was of granite, which apparantly had been heated very hot, and was near fusing. The compact parts of the granite rock suffer more or less according to the different operating power of the fire; yet every time a complete change in their composition, that forced them to a closer and more compact union: when suddenly some opposing power,—cold, or perhaps water,—worked upon these heated rocks, and obliged the uppermost, and hottest summits, to fly in pieces; and from thence each part of the whole, according to a more or less determinate equal force, received the form of columns, or of rough fragments, as we meet with them upon the highest ridges.

By this extraordinary change, the inevitable

inevitable fall of mountainous masses produced the present high mountains, (which are either solid or cavernous,) adjacent to the more elevated. Some of them open, and without any covering of earth, or connexion, lie near the sources of the river Xan, and Ghuda, a village in Ghef; whilst others are coated with earth, or carry the appearance of peculiar mountains, owing to a new cohesion of their parts.

The interior of the granite mountain, though not so much exposed to fire, was at least caught by its heat, and changed into another species of granite that underlaid the real granite; for wherever it is found free, this always lies lower than the other. The same cause seems to have produced its undulating surface, and the dilatation of its interstices, which extend to the above mentioned caverns in the compact granite. This, however, is certain, that the trapp did not belong to Caucasus before this event; for, at present, it fills up the fissures and more recent-formed interstices of the basalt columns, and in many places lies buried even in large pieces of them.

But why do we find trapp only on the southern and south-eastern side of the mountains and on their summits? Can it be a volcanic ash that has been thrown thither in a red-hot state, and become indurated? If so, then some distant southern volcanoes, or perhaps mount Ararat, (whose tremendous crater, at the distance of 220 versts from Caucasus in a straight line, no one can observe without shuddering, and which began to smoke and throw out fire on the 13th of January, and 22d of February 1783,) must have driven the ashes on the summit of Caucasus, and set fire to it.

And when the ashes united with the basalt columns, they contained, no doubt, a very great degree of heat; for in the act of induration, the former lost their colour, besides a part of their essentiality.

Scottish Review.

Gertrude of Wyoming; a Pennsylvanian Tale; and other Poems. By Thomas Cambell, Author of the Pleasures of Hope, &c. 4to. 1*l.* 5*s.* Longman & Co.

Mr Campbell has now, for some time, been justly ranked among the first of our national poets; and considered as one whose talents do the greatest honour to his country. The appearance, therefore, after so long an interval, of a volume of poems by him, forms no ordinary occurrence; and we lose no time in gratifying, upon this subject, the curiosity of our readers.

The scene of this poem is laid in the woods of Pennsylvania. There the village of Wyoming formed a spot peculiarly peaceful and happy, till, by the junction of European with Indian arms, it was converted into a frightful waste. The picture of its original state, and afterwards of this fatal transition, forms the subject of the present poem. Its principal inhabitant is the aged Albert, an emigrant from Britain, and his amiable daughter. The first incident is the arrival of an Oneyda warrior with a boy, whom, it appears, he had saved from the fury of a hostile band of Indians, who, after storming an English fort, were butchering all it contained. This child proves to be the son of Waldegrave, an intimate friend of Albert's. The latter, therefore, takes him under his protection. The poem then returns to the scenery and occupations of Wyoming, and a considerable time is understood to elapse, till another arrival breaks the uniformity of the scene. This proves to be Henry Waldegrave, the young man left by the Indian, and who, it appears, had long ago left the village, and been travelling through various parts, both of the old and new Continents. Gertrude and he, between whom a mutual passion had long subsisted, are then united. Three moons

are

are then spent in mutual happiness, when the sad catastrophe arrives.— One evening, as they are sitting in their bower, an aged figure, bowed down by poverty and woe, makes his appearance. With some difficulty, they recognize the old Indian, the deliverer of Waldegrave. After the first welcome, he warns them of the near approach of Brandt, the leader of a numerous body of hostile Indians, that had already destroyed the whole of his own tribe, of whom himself only survived. Scarce had he finished, when the cries of the approaching enemy are heard. The party retreat for safety to a neighbouring British fort. Just, however, as they were about to enter, an Indian, who lay in ambush under the walls, fires, and mortally wounds, at once, Albert and his daughter. The lamentations over them conclude the poem.

Before endeavouring to form an estimate of its merits, it may be advantageous to take a general view of the character of Mr Campbell's genius.

His peculiar excellence, we think, is undoubtedly sublimity, and that of a peculiar kind, to which we would give the name of mystic sublimity.— His ideas take an immense range, with a certain mist spread over them, which heightens their magnificence, but which is unfavourable to minuteness and precision. Hence he shines chiefly in subjects which have a wide compass; in grand and general views of nature and of human destiny; or, if he descends with success to the delineation of particular events, it is in such as are accompanied with peculiar circumstances of mystery, darkness, and terror; such as the descent of Brama, the midnight assault and destruction of Prague. Upon the whole, he excels in generalities, rather than in detail; and that tendency to ideas of infinity, which is characteristic of minds of the first order, engrosses him to a degree, hardly compatible with the successful delineation of minute particulars.

From the view now taken, it will probably appear, that the subject of Mr Campbell's first poem was eminently calculated for giving scope to his powers. It placed him under no restraint; it was conversant rather with general ideas than with particulars; it allowed him the whole range of nature to expatiate in. With regard to any particular scenes or incidents introduced, the selection of them was so entirely at his command, that they could, and naturally would, be suited to the tone of his genius.

We are sorry to say, that we do not think the choice of Mr Campbell, on the present occasion, is by any means so happy. A domestic tale appears to us to require talents, directly the reverse of those which he so eminently possesses. It must depend for its interest, on pathos, and on the skilful display of minute incidents. The latter, we observed, is not to be expected from our author; and though he cannot be said to be destitute of pathetic powers, yet it is not domestic pathos; it is only that excited by subjects deeply tragic and terrible. The sufferings of nations, "the woes of human kind," he may sing with success, but not the sorrows of individuals, and of private life. We do not see any decay of genius; nay, we incline to think, that passages may be selected from the present poem, superior to any thing in his former productions. But this is only occasionally, when he breaks loose from the fetters of his subject. In general, it prevails over him, and affords slender scope to that wide-spreading grandeur of conception in which he delights to indulge.

From this censure we must, however, except one important department; we mean that descriptive of Indian character, and Indian warfare.— These are drawn in the strongest and most

most glowing colours, and produce by far the finest passages in the poem.

The beginning, which contains the description of Wyoming, cannot, according to the opinion we have already expressed, rank among the finest of Mr Campbell's poetry. The only passages we can approve, are those which, with a view to the influence of contrast, relate to scenes directly opposite to those upon which he is employed. On the arrival of the Indian, however, the poem assumes a higher tone. The following description of the storming of a British fort appears to us in Mr Campbell's finest style. The two lines in Italics particularly afford a splendid example of that terrible picturesque, in which he excells.

It was encamping on the lake's far port,
A cry of Areouski broke our sleep,
Where storm'd an ambush d foe, thy nation's fort,
And rapid, rapid whoops, came o'er the deep;
But long thy country's war sign on the steep
Appear'd, 'mid ghastly intervals of light,
And deathfully their thunders seem'd to sweep
Till utter darkness swallow'd up the sight,
As if a show'r of blood had quench'd the fiery fight.
It slept—it rose again—on high their tower
Sprung upwards like a torch to light the skies,
Then down again it rain'd an ember shower,
And louder lamentations heard we rise.
As when the evil Manitou, that dries
Th' Ohio woods, consumes them in his ire;
In vain the desolated panther flies,
And howls amid his wilderness of fire.

The character of the Indian too is perfectly drawn.

Far differently the mute Oneyda, took
The calumet of peace, and cup of joy;
As monumental bronze unchang'd his look:
A soul that pity touch'd, but never shook:
Trained from his tree rock'd cradle to his bier,
The fierce extremes of good and ill to brook
Impassive—fearing but the shame of fear—
A stoic of the woods—a man without a tear.

After the departure of the Indian, the story returns to the description of Wyoming, the occupations of its inhabitants, and the loves of Gertrude and Waldegrave. All this, as we above hinted, rarely appears to us to rise much above mediocrity. That our readers may judge for themselves, it may be proper to present them with one or two specimens. The following is descriptive:

A valley from the river shore withdrawn
Was Albert's home, two quiet woods between,
Whose lofty verdure overlook'd his lawn;
And waters to their resting place serene
Came fresh'ning and reflecting all the scene:
(A mirror in the depth of flowr'y shelves;)
So sweet a spot of earth you might, (I ween)
Have guess'd some congregation of the elves,
To sport by summer noons, had shap'd it for themselves,
Yet wanted not the eye far scope to muse,
Nor vistas open'd by the wand'ring stream;
Both where at evening Alleganv views,
Through ridges burning in her western beam,
Lake after lake interminably gleam:
And past those settlers haunts the eye might roam,
Where earth's unliving silence all would seem;
Save where on rocks the beaver built his dome,
Or buffalo remote low'd far from human home.

The following describes the recognition of Waldegrave, who had come to Albert's abode, without at first making himself known.

Pleas'd

Pleas'd with his guest, the good man still would ply
Each earnest question, and his converse court;
But Gertrude, as she eyed him, knew not why,
A strange and troubling wonder stopt her short.
In England thou hast been—and by report,
An orphan's name (quoth Albert) may'st have known:
Sad tale!—when latest fell our frontier's fort,—
One innocent—one soldier's child—alone
Was spar'd, and brought to me, who lov'd him as my own.

Young Henry Waldegrave! three delightful years
These very walls his infant sports did see;
But most I lov'd him when his parting tears
Alternately bedewed my child and me:
His sorest parting, Gertrude, was from thee;
Nor half its grief his little heart could hold:
By kindred he was sent for o'er the sea,
They tore him from us when but twelve years old,
And scarcely for his loss have I been yet consol'd.

His face the wand'rer hid;—but could not hide
A tear, a smile, upon his cheek that that dwell;—
"And speak, mysterious stranger!" (Gertrude cried)
"It is!—it is!—I knew—I knew him well!
Tis Waldegrave's self, of Waldegrave come to tell.
A burst of joy the father's lip declare;
But Gertrude speechless on his bosom fell:
At once his open arms embrac'd the pair,
Was never group more blest, in this wide world of care.

We have greater satisfaction in presenting our readers with the following very powerful description of the arrival and attack of the band of Indians, which leads to the catastrophe of the poem. The Oneyda warrior, as formerly mentioned, comes to announce it.

—This is not a time,—he started up,
And smote his breast with woe-denouncing hand—
This is no time to fill the joyous cup,
The Mammoth comes;—the foe,—the monster Brandt,
With all his howling desolating band;—
These eyes have seen their blade, and burning fire,
Awake at once, and silence half your land.
Red is the cup they drink, but not with wine.
Awake, and watch to night! or see no morning shine!

Scorning to wield the hatchet for his bribe
With Brandt himself I went to battle forth,
Accursed Brandt! he left of all my tribe
Nor man, nor child, nor thing of living birth:
No, not the dog, that watched my household hearth,
Escaped, that night of blood, upon our plains!
All perish'd! I alone am left on earth
To whom nor relative nor blood remains,
No! not a kindred drop, that flows in human veins.

But go, and rouse your warriors; for if right
These old bewildered eyes could guess, by signs
Of strip'd and starred banners, on yon height
Of eastern cedars, o'er the creek of pines—
Some fort embattled by your country shines:
Deep roars th' innavigable gulph below
Its squared rocks, and palisaded lines.
Go! seek the light its warlike beacons shew;
While I in ambush wait, for vengeance and the foe!

Scarce had he uttered,—when heaven's verge extreme
Reverberates the bomb's descending star,—
And sounds that mingled laugh, and shout, and scream,
To freeze the blood, in one discordant jar,

Rung

Rung to the pealing thunderbolts of war.
Whoop after whoop with rack the ear assailed
As if infernal fiends had burst their bar;
While rapidly the marksman's shot prevailed;—
And ave, as if for death, some lonely trumpet wailed.—

Then look'd they to the hills, where fire o'erhung
The bandit groups, in one Vesuvian glare;
Or swept, far seen, the tower, whose clock unrung.
Told legible that midnight of despair.

The lamentation of the Oneyda, with which the poem concludes, is also highly striking and characteristic, particularly the concluding stanza.

But hark, the trump!—to-morrow thou
In glory's fires shalt dry thy tears:
Even from the land of shadows now
My father's awful ghost appears;
Amidst the clouds that round us roll,
He bids my soul for battle thirst—
He bids me dry the last—the first—
The only tears that ever burst
From Outalissi's soul;—
Because I may not stain with grief
The death song of an Indian chief.

One fault which prevails to a considerable extent in the Pleasures of Hope, is we think considerably diminished here. We mean a certain strained use of language, particularly in the conversion of nouns and verbs into each other, which rarely produces any good effect. They always break in upon the tone of sentiment, by turning the attention from the ideas to the words which express them. We noticed in the present poem only a few instances of this defect.

We regret that Mr Campbell should have abandoned the heroic verse which, in the Pleasures of Hope, flows with such singular energy and smoothness, for another, of which he does not appear to us to have equal command. He does not always appear sufficiently aware of the necessity of strengthening the closing Alexandrine, upon which, in this verse, the beauty of the stanza essentially depends.

The other pieces in this volume are, the Mariners of England—Glenara—Battle of the Baltic—Lochiel—Hohinlinden—Lord Ullin's daughter. Most of them possess considerable merit.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

A TRACT chiefly relative to Monastic Antiquities; with some Account of a recent search for the remains of the Scottish kings interred in the Abbey of Dunfermline. By John Graham Dalyell, Esq. 8vo. 9s.

A Treatise on the Management of Female Complaints. By Alex. Hamilton, M.D. 6th edition, 8vo. 9s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

A Volume of Sermons by the late Dr Finlayson, are in the press, and will speedily be published.

Lord Lauderdale has in the press a work, entitled, An Inquiry into the Practical Merits of the System for the Government of India, under the superintendance of the Board of Controul.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE attention which has been excited by Mr Barlow's Columbiad, has determined the proprietor of this work to print an edition in London, in royal octavo. Of the original, which is a magnificent, and very expensive quarto, there is only one copy in England; and in the present state of interrupted communication with America, it may probably be a considerable time before any other copies of the original can arrive.

There are at this time in course of publication, in London and Edinburgh, no less than five considerable Cyclopædias, all of them possessing peculiar claims on public notice, and enjoying, we believe, an extensive degree of patronage:

1. The

1. The Great English Cyclopædia, edited by Dr Rees, and to be completed in about thirty volumes quarto, at sixty guineas.

2. The Encyclopædia Londinensis, edited by Mr Wilkes, its proprietor, and to extend to about twenty volumes quarto, at the price of forty guineas.

3. The Encyclopædia Britannica, edited by Dr G. Gleig, and extending to twenty volumes, quarto, at the price of thirty guineas.

4. The Pantologia, edited by Mr Good, to extend to ten volumes, royal octavo, at the price of twenty guineas.

5. The Edinburgh Encyclopædia, conducted by Dr Brewster, and not to exceed ten volumes, quarto, price nineteen guineas.

Two others of moderate extent, and perhaps not inferior in utility, were completed within the last year; one by Dr George Gregory, in two volumes, quarto, price six guineas; and another under the name of Nicholson, in six volumes, octavo, price six guineas.

Dr William Neilson proposes to publish two large maps of ancient and modern geography combined. The first will comprehend all that part of the world which was known to the ancients, exhibiting together the ancient and modern names of each place. The second will contain only the central part, or Roman and Grecian empires, with their dependencies. And, on the sides of each map, will be alphabetical lists of all the ancient names, with the corresponding modern ones, longitude, latitude, &c. so as to form a complete view of ancient geography, presented to the eye at once.

Mr Surr's new novel is in the press, and will be published before the birthday.

The concluding volume of the Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, will make its appearance in the ensuing month.

Mr Custance has in the press, a new and improved edition of his Concise View of the Constitution of England.

A Selection from the Gentleman's Magazine, arranged under the heads of 1. History and Antiquities. 2. Ancient and Modern Literature, Criticism and Philology. 3. Philosophy and Natural History. 4. Letters to and from eminent Persons. 5. Miscellaneous Articles, &c. &c. in three volumes, 8vo. will shortly issue from the press at Oxford, under the superintendance and care of a gentleman of that University.

Dr Serney has in the press a Treatise on Local Inflammation, more particularly applied to Diseases of the Eye.

The Rev. Dr Carpenter has in the press, Discourses on the Genuineness, Integrity, and Public Version of the New Testament.

Two volumes of Practical Sermons, by the Rev. Dr Rees, will be ready for publication in the course of the present month.

Mrs Holstein will speedily publish a novel, under the title of the Assassin of St Glenroy, or the Axis of Life.

Mr J. Rickman, surgeon, of Lewes, proposes to publish in the course of a few weeks, a small volume, entitled, Epistola Amicitiæ, or The Friendly Call.

Mr John Gifford, author of a History of France, and various political writings, has announced a History of the Political Life of the late Right Honourable William Pitt, including some Account of the Times in which he lived.

The public expect with impatience Mr Clarke's Life of Lord Nelson.—This work, it will be recollected, is brought forward under the immediate patronage of the Prince of Wales, and is founded on documents communicated by the Duke of Clarence, Earl Nelson, Mr Rose, General Stewart, Lady Hamilton, Dr Beatty, Sir T. B. Hardy, &c. &c.

The same author announces, Naval Records of the Late and Present Wars; consisting of Historical Accounts of our principal Engagements at Sea, since the commencement of the War with France in 1793; accompanied by a Series of Engravings from original designs, by Nicholas Pocock, Esq.

Mr Adolphus is far advanced in his Account of the Political State of the British Empire; which is to contain a general View of the domestic and foreign Possessions of the Crown; the Laws, Commerce, Revenues, Offices, and other Establishments, Military as well as Civil.

Two volumes of Sermons, by the late Bishop Horsley, are intended to be published by subscription, and will be ready in June next.

POETRY.

Poetry.

STANZAS
On Sir John Moore,

Written by Thomas Campbell, Esq. author of the Pleasures of Hope: recited (in Mr Campbell's absence) by Sir John Sinclair, at the Highland Society of London, March 21.

PLEDGE to the much-lov'd land that gave us birth,
Invincible romantic Scotia's shore;
Pledge to the mem'ry of her parted worth,
And first, amidst the brave, remember Moore.

Yes! be it deem'd not wrong that name to give
In festive scenes, that prompts a patriot's sigh;
Who would not envy such as Moore to live?
And, died he not as heroes wish to die?

Yes, tho' too soon attaining glory's goal,
To us his bright career too short was giv'n;
Yet, in a glorious cause, his phœnix soul
Rose on the flames of victory to Heav'n.

How oft (if beats in subjugated Spain
One patriot heart) in secret shall it mourn
For him;—how oft, on fair Corunna's plain,
Shall British exiles weep upon his urn.

Bless'd be the mighty dead! our bosom's thanks,
In sprightlier strains the living may inspire;
Joy to the Chiefs who lead old Scotia's ranks,
Of Roman garb, and more than Roman fire.

Health to the band, this day, on Egypt's coast,
Whose valour foiled proud France's *tri-color*,
And wrench'd the banner from her bravest host,
Baptiz'd Invincible in Austria's gore.

Triumphant be our Thistle still unfurl'd
Dear symbol wild! on Freedom's hills it grows,
Where Fingal stemm'd the tyrants of the world,
Where Roman eagles found unconquer'd foes.

Joy for that day, on Portugallia's strand,
When (bayonet to bayonet oppos'd,)
First of Britannia's hosts, her Highland band,
Gave but the death-shot once, and foremost clos'd.

Pledge to the meanest heart that fought that day;
Nor be the humble minstrel's name forgot,
Who, bleeding, wounded, raised himself to play
One native martial strain to cheer the Scot.

Is there a son of generous England here?
Or fervid Erin? he with us shall join,
To pray, that, in eternal union clear,
The Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle twine.

Types of a race who shall th' invaders scorn,
As rocks resist the billows round our shore;
Types of a race who shall, to time unborn,
Their country leave unconquer'd, as of yore.

LINES
On Mr Walter Scott.

OF yore, in Scotia's golden days,
Mid every wild romantic dell,
Some Scottish bard the song would raise,
And bid it on the breezes swell.

Oft listening upon Pentland heath,
The swain, as evening, died away,
Would hear it mid the vales beneath,
And deem the sound some angel's lay.

But long the Scottish harps have hung,
Neglected upon aged trees,
Mute, save their mournful strings have rung,
Responsive to the passing breeze.

The swain at evening's dewy close,
No more his favourite notes could hear,
No more the music wild arose,
The breeze alone now met his ear.

But hark! through air what music floats?
'Tis Scott awakes his native strain,
And Echo, startled at the notes,
Returns the well-known sounds again.

By Ettrick's banks and mountains hoar,
By Yarrow's ever-flowery vale,
The Scottish song awakes once more,
And wildly rises on the gale.

TO-

TO-MORROW.

O DEAR, O pleasant to my soul
The tender tale of love, or sorrow;
Yet sweeter is the song of Hope,
That sings the pleasures of to-morrow.

To-morrow! thou hast pleasures more
Than e'er the present yet could bring;
For though they glimmer, distant far,
Hope is the source from whence they spring.

And of to-morrow let us sing,
Of joys, of pleasures yet to be,—
Of pleasures far beyond the tomb,
Enwrapt in dark futurity!—

Glasgow. R. G.

LINES,

Composed on hearing of the disastrous fate of MR ANDREW SCOTT'S * *youngest son, a promising boy, eight years of age, who unfortunately fell into the Bowden Burn†, when swelled by the snow from the hills, 4th Feb.* 1809.

AH! who can say this day so bright's our own,
Are heav'ns decrees to puny mortals known?
Where is the precipice, the brink of fate?
How few who mark it, till alas too late!
The gallant soldier or the seaman brave,
In battle fighting on the field or wave,
His hope is vict'ry, dreading not the doom,
That blasts his hopes, and yields him to the tomb.

Death's darts are fledg'd, and dated when to fly,
Whose name's prefix'd, must yield him then to die.
The children sporting by the swollen stream,
Engag'd in play, of dangers never dream,
Till one becomes the treacherous water's prey,
And by the fierce red torrent's swept away.
Alas, the tale! the direst of its kind,
Distracting to the feeling parent's mind;
No words can sooth, no actions give relief.
Nor stem the current of the tide of grief.

Who can describe the writhings of the heart,
When such the woes high heav'n's decrees impart?
But this believe,—the child thus reft away,
Hath gain'd the summit, and the source of day,
While all below we mortals hope t' enjoy
Of earthly pleasures, more than half's alloy.

The shades, ah, Scott! bedim thy prospects fair,
The sombre clouds obscure th' enliv'ning glare,
The sable clothes thee, and thy cheek looks pale,
Thy sigh new force gives to th' exhausted gale,
Thy tears encrease the ruthless rolling flood,
That sweeps her banks and chokes the thriving bud;
Ah me! alas! thy rueful nights and days,
This—this will marr thy wonted chearful lays,
Which oft with mirth hath drown'd the social board,
Bade discord cease and angry breasts accord.
Thy themes will now another aspect wear,
Will pain the bosom and extract the tear.

Is this accordant with thy sorrowing heart?
Hast thou a wish to ditribute the smart?
Would'st thou that others feel as sad as thee?
Would'st thou nip blossoms from the fruitful tree?
Ah no! thou would'st not,—Scott,—thy wish, I know,
Would be to sooth whoe'er may taste of woe.
Then ah! thy partner and thy offspring spar'd,
Claim first thy sympathy and chief regard.

Tell all thy sorrows in the ear of heav'n,
Ask strength in faith, strength will to thee be giv'n,
To bear with fortitude the sev'ring blow,
So late that laid thy darling flow'ret low.
Crave light to show it, where no doubt should be,
That good's intended by this stroke to thee.

Blest is the child from actual guilt preserv'd,
The peace of heaven for his soul's reserv'd;
No matter how he left this earthy round,
He treads securely now a firmer ground,
Where tempests howl not, nor fierce torrents rage;
Smooth glides the river through the balm and sage,
Where spirits bound o'er, fearless of the tide,
Or sit securely by the water's side;
Heav'n's spring eternal all around in view,
'Midst odours balmy and for ever new.

Ah Scott! congratulate thy darling boy,
Whom fate's determin'd in the abodes of joy;
Nor fix thy mind on this insnaring ball,
Where each enjoyment hath a core of gall.

But

* Roxburghshire bard.

† A rivulet in Roxburghshire running into the Tweed.

But let thy thoughts ascend beyond the spheres,
Where pain will cease, and ev'ry source of tears.

ELEGY

On the late Mr B——.

The glass of fashion, and the mould of form,
The observ'd of all observers——
HAMLET.

ADIEU, ye scenes of social mirth,
The song, the laugh, the jocund roar;
The spell is broke which gave ye birth,
For B——'s voice is heard no more.

That well known voice, so gladly heard,
Signal of mirth for ever lost;
Light seated round the jovial bowl,
No more shall give the favourite toast.

There full of harmless wit and glee,
As sportive fancy skim'd along,
How pleased, how proud, how fond was he
To lead the dance, to raise the song.

Closed is that gay good natured eye,
And cold that warm affection'd heart,
Where cankering care came never nigh,
Where spleen and scandal bore no part.

Ah! who shall now with graceful smile,
And polish'd manners greet the fair,
Oblige them with endearing wile,
Or make their little wants his care.

The Goths and Vandals of the day,
Shall now usurp the festive scene,
And chase politeness far away,
To dwell with kings and courts again.

Struck in the zenith of his day,
The monarch of the social hour,
To dumb forgetfulness a prey,
Lies dead to love and music's power.

Like him wipe off the tear, resume the lay,
Tho' B——'s dead let no gay friend complain,
Like him enjoy life's pleasures while we may,
Tho' we shall ne'er behold his like again.

ODE

To the Violet.

DAUGTER of Spring, whose humble joy
Can many a valued thought employ,
Where pride, an unassuming guest,
I love to cherish there, at rest,
Where, far remote from mortal eye,
The silent paths of pleasure lie,
And, as th' unfetter'd warblers sing,
Announce the joyous bloom of Spring,
Sweet is the wild and tranquil scene,
When larks ascend, and corn is green,
With all the genial influence spread,
Around the cottar's lowly shed,
Where the wild roses shall succeed,
To hail the daisy-spangled mead.
O! how I love the sweet retreat,
The mossy bow'r, thy lowly seat,
I love to mark thy humble lot,
For all ambition is forgot,
And worldly cares no more arise,
To cloud the fragrant paradise
In thee, the promise of the year,
Virtue and modesty appear,
And gentle goodness, blue eyed maid,
That loves the inmost covert shade,
Wouldst thou, in playful ambush fly,
My tender care, my anxious eye,
That, with no rude destroying hand,
Seeks to unfold thy lowly band,
But, to supply the genial show'r,
To give no fragrance to the bow'r,
Where lull'd by each mellifluous gale,
The draughts of pleasure I inhale,
And, finding still, an emblem true,
I think of Emma and of you.

London.
1808. } *J. A*

ISABELLA.

WITH soft blue eyes and auburn locks,
The fairest of the fair,
Young Isabella talk'd and laugh'd,
And never thought of care.

But forc'd to wed some rich old man,
In vain the husband tried
To call her fainting spirits back—
She pin'd, grew sick, and died.

Torn from its native soil, the rose,
Thus fades in early bloom,
It mocks its cruel spoiler's care,
And early seeks the tomb.

MATRIMONY.

WHEN Tom first met Jenny, that beautiful fair,
Whose eyes Cupid's darts are, love's network her hair;
High crimson'd her cheek, while her breasts rose and fell,
As the white waves of ocean now ebb and now swell;
Yet though wounded the fair, as she here passed by,
A death warrant he got from her sure killing eye;
Then the priest, as became him, to settle the strife,
Said, You both are half-kill'd, and, to make up one life,
You must both live together, and be man and wife.

PRO

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.

LORD SUFFOLK adverted to the reports gone abroad to the prejudice of the Duke of York, praised the services which his Royal Highness had conferred on the army, and gave an example of a Lieut.-Col. being set aside, who was unfit for service.

Lord Liverpool, stated that a treaty with Spain had been signed about a fortnight ago, and that it would be submitted to their Lordships as soon as the ratifications were exchanged; that no event had happened since the treaty was negotiated, which, in his opinion, ought to make any difference in its stipulations, or in the exertions of this country to assist Spain against the common enemy.

Lord Erskine moved for accurate returns of the number of men and officers who had been embarked for Spain and Portugal, and also of the expenditure under the heads Money, Arms, Cloathing, &c. which had been sent to the Spanish patriots: likewise of the men, horses, artillery, &c. relanded not in a disabled state from Spain; which was agreed to.

Tuesday Feb. 8.

The Duke of Kent observed, that reports had gone abroad that he had countenanced the prosecution instituted against his royal brother the Duke of York. He had, under these circumstances, felt it to be his duty, in the most public way, to declare, that he thought the charges adduced most unfounded, nor could he suspect that the Commander in Chief could be guilty of such misconduct. Whatever schism had taken place between him and his brother, he should be ashamed of encouraging a proceeding which could only heap disgrace on the heads of the accusers. Private differences must on such occasions be forgotten in the imperious necessity of doing justice to the injured.

Lord Grenville moved for the accounts of the exports since the orders in Council, with the view of ascertaining what the revenue had benefited by that measure, as it was one of the arguments on which it had been defended. After a short conversation it was agreed to.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Lord Grosvenor rose to propose an inquiry into the state of the nation, influenced as he felt himself by the present awful crisis and the calamitous state of our external relations. His Lordship then partially glanced at the relations between Great Britain and foreign powers, asserted that the conduct of Ministers towards Sweden was highly culpable; that they had driven America to a state of exasperated retaliation, that he feared must ultimately end in hostility; and, with respect to the campaigns in Portugal and Spain, they had shamefully wasted the valour and resources of the country. But above all, the convention of Cintra was a matter that ought to undergo a Parliamentary investigation; and for those reasons he should move, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee to inquire into the state of the nation.

Lord Liverpool opposed the motion, upon the ground that the necessary information was not yet before the House on which their Lordships were capable of coming to a correct conclusion as to the nature of those external relations which had been alluded to by the Noble Mover. Without such information, he said, it would be prejudging the conduct of Ministers if an inquiry was instituted.

Lord Moira spoke in the most animated way againstthe reluctance Ministers had shewn to inquiry, and said their obvious misconduct, if persisted in, would bring the country to ruin.

Lord Mulgrave defended his colleagues in office.

Lord Grenville said, the country possessed valour and resources, but such was the intemperance of the present Ministers, that they were dissipating that valour and those resources in unwise and impolitic enterprizes, and if a check was not put to their career, the country must fall.

The Lord Chancellor and Lord Erskine spoke at some length, and the motion for going into an inquiry on the state of the nation was negatived without a division.

Friday, Feb. 10.

Lord Auckland moved for such further documents as had been transmitted by our Minister in America to the Government here, respecting the embargo, &c. He alluded to an opinion that had gone abroad, that the Americans had shown a partiality for France, in their offers to go to war with this country, provided France recalled her decrees, and we refused to revoke our orders in Council; a notion which he did not believe was founded in fact. *Lord Li-*

verpool had no objection that all the official papers should be laid before the House.

Friday, Feb. 17.

Lord Grenville made his long-expected motion for the repeal of the Orders in Council, as far as they affect the United States of America. He commented at considerable length on the impropriety of our conduct in not accepting the offer made by America to take off the embargo, if we repealed our Orders in Council; and endeavoured to show that America acted impartially between Britain and France. He was supported by Lords Sidmouth, Auckland, and Erskine; and opposed by Lord Bathurst, Lord Melville, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Liverpool. The question was then put, and the motion negatived.—Contents 70; Non-contents, 115. Majority 45.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.

THE LATE NEGOTIATION.

Mr Canning moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the papers relating to the late overtures from Russia and France; which order being read, the Right Hon. Secretary addressed the House. He said he did not apprehend any difference of opinion on the question now before the House; for he could not conceive that, in these overtures, there was the the least chance of negotiation with the prospect of peace. Such was the state of the public opinion, during the correspondence, that people only feared lest Government should be entrapped into a fruitless negotiation. The Ministers felt that, if they protracted the business, they would have been doing a practical evil to the country, and therefore they wished to bring it to a conclusion as soon as possible. The unexampled atrocity of Bonaparte's conduct towards Spain was a circumstance for which some atonement might be demanded; but he did not think it was one for which such atonement ought to have been asked, however atrocious his violence might have been. And altho' he thought posterity would never have to record a more abominable act, yet he did not think that should have retarded a negotiation.—The duty of Ministers seemed to be to ascertain the feelings of the enemy, so as to know whether there was any chance of peace. To have required, in the first instance, that the armies should evacuate Spain, as a *sine qua non* of negotiation, would not have been proper on our part, as it would have given him a right to make a similar demand on us, and do that for Spain which Spain did not herself require. And equally improper it would have been to demand the restoration of the Spanish Monarchy. All that could be required of us was, to do only what Spain required—Ministers then did no more than demand that the Government *de facto*,—that the persons exercising the powers of Government in that country, should be admitted as parties to the negotiation. He then referred to the history of Spain, to show that the Spanish Netherlands had been admitted parties to a negotiation, while the question of admitting their independence was deferred to a future opportunity. He had heard it contended by some, that the proposal of the *uti possidetis* did admit Spain into the negotiation. How, he asked, could such a principle be maintained, when we were not in possession of Spain? If we even had possession of all the garrisoned towns in Spain, he would not have admitted of such a principle. His Majesty's Government were justified in presuming that the Emperor of Russia was not dead to the rights of Sovereigns. They did expect that; and they had a right to hope that the conferences at Erfurth would have led to some favourable result. They could not avoid recollecting that Russia had, in former periods, been favourable to the Spanish Monarchy. At the conferences of Erfurth, Spain could not have been neglected—the eyes of all Europe were fixed upon that country. But what must be the surprise of his Majesty's Government to find, that, in the overtures from Russia and France, Spain was studiously omitted. The subject was, however, brought forward by us; and the question was distinctly put, as to the intentions of France towards Spain.—The answer was this, that in no shape should the Spanish people be admitted to the negotiation. And see the reason which the enemy assigned for this declaration.—It was, that they were in a state of rebellion;—and to whom? not to their legitimate Government, but to Joseph Bonaparte! The whole question was, whether we should have gone to negotiation, with an admission that the Spanish people, with whom we formed a treaty of alliance, were rebels, and ought to be punished as such? And see what a curious illustration Bonaparte made, "that the Spaniards were rebels to his brother, as the Catholics of Ireland were rebels to the government of Great Britain." Now, if the Catholics were rebels, whom were they rebels to? To their lawful King? Were this Government then, with a stroke of the pen, to admit that a people who were struggling against a monstrous usurpation, should be punished as rebels? He knew not by what authority Government should have done

so, except by bowing to the authority of Bonaparte himself. It was our object only to take and support Spain as we found it, and not to try any experiment of new modelling it to our purposes. During the very existence of the negotiation, Bonaparte did declare his determination to depose the King of Spain, and seat his brother on the throne. But still there were people in this country who thought that we should stoop low, and degrade ourselves by submissions. But he trusted that if this country was to fall, one of the last things we should struggle for, in these adverse waves, would be the preservation of our faith and honour. At the first moment of our joining the cause of Spain, the first object pursued, and the first principle recommended was, that our conduct towards Spain should not only be free from selfish objects, but even free from suspicion. Having gone on in a line of honour to that country, it became us to adhere to it with more than ordinary perseverance. "*Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit*," was the consolation of ancient Greece, at being subjugated by foreigners; but no polish that a conqueror could ever introduce could make up for the loss of national independence. The resistance of the Spaniards was the noblest effort of national energy, and it was the duty of this country to support them; and it would have been a shameful breach of honour to have consented to any negotiation by which they should have been abandoned. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving an address to his Majesty, approving of the conduct of his Majesty's Government in the late negotiation, and assuring his Majesty of the support of that House in the just prosecution of the war.

Mr Whitbread expressed his satisfaction at hearing some axioms of Government from the Right Honourable Gentleman, which if they had been pursued 16 years ago, the Bourbon family might have remained on the throne of France, and Bonaparte would never have risen from his original obscurity. The Right Hon. Secretary had stated, that whatever Government the people of a country supported, that was the legitimate Government of the country.—But 17 years ago, when that axiom was held forth in that House, it was denied by the adherents of Mr Pitt, and the supporters of it reproached with the name of Jacobins.—Now, with respect to the negotiation in question, he condemned the language used in one of the official papers of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, in which he had called the conduct of Bonaparte atrocious; yet, did he recollect that most atrocious act which he himself sanctioned last year,—the expedition to Copenhagen? Was not the partition of Poland an atrocious act? yet the actors were Catherine the Great, and the Emperor of Austria, all our former allies! Look at our own conduct in India (hear! hear!) He did not produce these parallels to justify the atrocities of Bonaparte, but to shew how far the Right Hon. Gentleman was justified in using such language in an official dispatch. Let us not do deeds of dishonour in one part of the world, and then ride off and rail at deeds of dishonour in other places. He could see no reason why a studied insult should be given to the Chief of the French Government in the answer of the Right Honourable Gentleman to Count Romanzow, when he said the reason why the King would not answer the letter of the Emperor of Russia was, because it was signed by another person (Bonaparte) whom his Majesty would not acknowledge.—He agreed it would have been highly improper in his Majesty to write a letter to Bonaparte; but there was no occasion to accompany the refusal with a taunt and an insult.—Professions were made of the readiness of Gentlemen to make peace. He contended, if the conduct had been equal to the professions of the Government, we should have been at peace long ago. He condemned the declaration of the Right Hon. Gentleman, when he said that he rejoiced at the evil which the commercial regulations adopted by Government had inflicted on the enemy. Such a declaration was not only unworthy of a christian country, but untrue; because these regulations and restrictions never in the slightest degree impeded his progress. He contended we might have been in peace in 1809, and in 1806. In the late negotiation he wished to know why the Prince of the Brazils, and the King of Sicily, were not proposed parties. At the time when Bonaparte found so many obstacles to the subjugation of Spain, he had thought that to be a more favourable opportunity to negotiate for peace. There was another opportunity when negotiation might have been entered into with some prospect of success, and that was at the time of Joseph Bonaparte's flight from Madrid, and when his affairs in Spain were in a desperate situation. If ever we were to have peace, it must be with this man, whom we now insulted, and whose power was the greatest ever existed on the face of the earth. To say that France had no monarchy, was not only impolitic, but wholly untrue. If Government meant to treat with an idea that there was not the least prospect of success, that must itself have defeated the object. This was the evil that Government had repeatedly run into. And as he was confident it was highly

highly improper to have proposed that the Spanish Deputies should have been admitted to the negotiation at Erfurth; for even after the conclusion of peace, there was nothing to prevent Bonaparte from marching his armies over the Pyrenees. He was afraid that the subjugation of Spain was at this moment effected.

The allusion of the French Emperor to the Catholics of Ireland, was only a proof that he knew where the weakness of the British Government existed; and therefore it followed, that it was the duty of Government to remove the cause of that weakness. Government could trust the Catholics to fight for England, and to fight for Spain; therefore, it was their bounden duty to remove the shameful restraints they laboured under. He thought the negociation might have been carried on, without any mention being made of Spain; but he was confident the Government never had done its utmost to attain the objects of peace. He felt that he was in a small minority in the opinions which he now delivered; but still the more imperious duty rested on him to maintain those opinions. He therefore again lamented, that the negociation had been abruptly broken off, because we should very shortly have no place on the Continent to contend on; and we must, some time or other, negotiate for peace; and like the books offered by the Sybil to a King of Rome, the longer it was delayed, the dearer would be the purchase. Now, when the cause of Spain was hopeless, as it appeared to be, the moment should not be delayed. Perhaps at this moment Portugal was in possession of the enemy, and his eagles were planted on the walls of Lisbon. Much as he had hoped for the cause of Spain, those hopes were entirely gone; and he would send no more armies to Spain, where there was no prospect of success. He concluded with moving an amendment, the purport of which was, that the House did not think any disgraceful preliminaries had been required by Russia and France; to express disapprobation of the conduct of Ministers in proposing to admit Spain to the negotiations, and at the language used by them towards France, which ought to have been conciliatory; and to request his Majesty to avail himself of any opportunity by which he might commence negotiations with France, for the attainment of such a peace as might be compatible with the honour and interest of the nation.

Sir Francis Burdett said, that from the commencement of the Spanish war he never entertained any of those sanguine expectations, which appeared on the eve of being most woefully disappointed; he could not therefore avoid stating his sentiments on the subject. He never entertained any expectation that the exertions of the Spanish patriots, however great, would be crowned with success. In determining him to form this opinion, he ever bore in mind that the Spaniards were a nation that had been sunk for centuries in ignorance; that they had been subject to the most despotic government in Europe; and that their minds and habits had been ground down to the most abject slavery, by that most dreadful of all human institutions, the Inquisition. That such a nation, so circumstanced, should be the only one that shewed any sympton of patriotic feeling in the general oppression of Europe, he confessed was most surprising; but his surprise and his sanguine hopes would not suffer him to be carried away by those delusive expectations, which had been so industriously raised, without having any possible means of accomplishing any one purpose held out to this country. He lamented that, for the last fifteen years, the very self same system of delusion had been practised, and had involved this country in endless wars. In considering the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, in their views of reinstating the kingdom of Spain on the basis of independence, he thought they betrayed a childish and unavailing ambition in aiming at objects totally out of their reach, whether the efficient power of the Spanish patriots was internally viewed, or the external means of assistance to be derived from the exertions and co-operations of this country. With these sentiments, he concluded by urging the necessity of sending up a remonstrance to his Majesty recommending a change in his Ministry.

The address was carried without a division.

The Speaker acquainted the House, that he had received from Sir David Baird an answer to the letter in which he communicated to him the vote of the thanks of that House on Wednesday last. The answer was read from the chair.- Mr Sheriff Smith presented a petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, of London, praying further time for the purchase of houses for the improvement of the entrance into London by Temple-bar.

Some conversation took place relative to Mr Jeffrey, member for Poole, who had been appointed Consul General in Brazil. Mr Canning presented a copy of his parent at the bar; and, on a question of Lord Folkstone, informed the House, that his emoluments were derived, not from the revenues of this country, but from the Consul's fees, the minimum of which was L. 1500, the maximum L. 3000. That his salary was to be made good to the amount of

of L. 1500. That he was to receive one fourth of the fees that he collected beyond that sum, while the remainder was to be put in the fund, as a provision for other Consuls.

The thanks of the House were voted to Brigadier-General Craufurd, whose name had been inadvertently omitted in the former vote of thanks to the conquerors at Vimiera.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a Committee to inquire into the expediency of further suspending the distillation from grain in favour of that from sugar. He proposed that the suspension should be continued in Great Britain, while distillation from grain should be permitted in Ireland.—That the importation of spirits from Ireland to Great Britain, and from Scotland to Ireland, should be prohibited. The House formed itself into a Committee accordingly, and determined that such a bill was expedient.

The thanks of the House were given by the Speaker to Brig.-General Fane, Lieutenant-General M'Kenzie Fraser, and Sir Samuel Hood.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

Mr Whitbread, after questioning Sir Arthur Wellesley whether he retained his place of Chief Secretary for Ireland, while in Portugal? And being answered that he did, gave notice that he would move a resolution of the House, that the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland was an effective office.

Friday, Feb. 3.

Mr Ward moved that 130,000 seamen and marines should be voted for 1809, which were voted accordingly; also 3,126,000l. for their wages, 3,269,800l. for wear and tear of the ships, and 4,685,500l. for victuals, all for the period of 13 months. Likewise 551,500l. for ordnance for the same, voted On the motion of Mr Huskisson, two several sums of 10,500,000l. and 1,500,000l. were voted to be raised by Exchequer bills, to pay off similar Exchequer bills issued last Session.

Monday, Feb. 6.

The thanks of the House were given to General Ferguson by the Speaker. *Mr Whitbread* rose to make his promised motion that the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland is an effective office of the highest respectability, which cannot be held by any person absent from the realm. *Sir Arthur Wellesley* informed the House, that when he accepted the office of Secretary for Ireland, it was clearly understood on all hands, that he was not in consequence to be precluded from accepting any subsequent military command. It was owing to the kindness of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland that the place had not been filled up when Sir Arthur went to Portugal. No inconvenience had happened to the public. He had accepted the salary, because he was obliged to keep an expensive establishment during his absence. He assured the House that the circumstance should not recur again in his person. *Mr Whitbread* declared himself satisfied with this assurance.—The previous question was then moved and agreed to.

The case of Mr Jeffery, member for Poole, who had accepted the place of Consul General for Portugal, was resumed, and, after some discussion, it was agreed upon that he had vacated his seat. A new writ was ordered accordingly to be issued for the election of a new member in his place.

The House, in a Committee of Ways and Means, came to a resolution to continue the duty on malt, the duty on sugar, the pension duty, and to raise 10,500,000*l.* and 1,500,000*l.* by Exchequer bills, as the loan for the year.

Tuesday Feb. 21.

CONVENTION OF CINTRA.

Lord Henry Petty rose to call the attention of the House to the transactions that had occurred during the Campaign in Portugal, and the convention of Cintra, which was the unfortunate result of that campaign. After a long speech, his Lordship read a variety of extracts from the documents on the table, and concluded by moving the following resolutions:—1. That it is the opinion of this House, that the convention of Cintra disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation.—2. That the causes and circumstances which led to such convention appear to have arisen from the misconduct of his Majesty's Ministers.

General Tarleton supported the motion.—He blamed Ministers for superseding Sir A. Wellesley, and appointing Sir H. Dalrymple in his place, merely because he had been useful at Gibraltar.

Sir A. Wellesley said, if culpability could attach to any person on account of the ratification of the convention of Cintra, it must be to the military officers, not to his Majesty's Ministers. In his opinion it is impossible for a British army to carry on a war in that country with success, unless in conjunction with the inhabitants.

After a long and arduous discussion, in which Mr Secretary Canning, Mr Wellesley Pole, and Mr Yorke, spoke with great warmth in support of the conduct of Ministers; and Mr Bathurst, and Gen. Fergusson, argued in favour of Lord Henry Petty's motion; his Lordship replied at great length.

Upon a division, the numbers were—For the previous question, 203—Against it, 153—Majority for Ministers, 50.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

AMERICA.

WE have in the New York papers an account of the proceedings in Congress down to the 15th Feb.—The Senate had come to a resolution to substitute non-intercourse for embargo. The resolution was carried by a majority of 23 to 9. In the House of Representatives, the non-intercourse bill had been brought in, read a first and second time, and referred to a Committee. Our readers are apprised, this bill enacts, "That if either Great Britain or France shall revoke such of her decrees, laws, or edicts, as violate the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States, as generally acknowledged by the laws of nations, the operation of this act, and also of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, shall, so far as relates to the nation making such revocation, forthwith cease and determine."—The bill further enacts, in sect. 12th, "That so much of the act, laying an embargo on all ships, &c. and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as forbids the departure of vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and the exportation of domestic and foreign merchandise, to any foreign port or place, other than Great Britain or France, or their colonies and dependencies, be, and the same is hereby repealed, after the 4th of March."—The bill further enacts, "That the interdict is to commence against all *public* ships of France or England, from the date of the passing of the act, excepting vessels only which may be forced in by distress, or by being pursued by an enemy, or which are charged with dispatches or business from the Government to which they belong, and also packets, having no cargo nor merchandise on board—against all *private* ships of the same, from a day to be fixed in the Committee; and against the importation of all *goods, wares*, and *merchandise* of the same, from the 20th May. In case of public vessels violating the law, the President is authorised to use force to compel their departure; and citizens of the United States, having intercourse with them, are to be punished with fine and imprisonment; the fine not to exceed 10,000 dollars, nor be less than 100. In the case of private vessels offending against this law, the ship and cargo are to be forfeited. Vessels sailing after the removal of the embargo are to give bonds in double the amount of the ship and cargo, not to violate the provisions of the non-intercourse act. Should the non-intercourse bill pass with these clauses, the embargo being taken off with regard to all other countries, except Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, the commerce of America will be renewed as to such countries. In that event she will begin to export to Sweden, to Spain and Portugal, to the free ports, and the Spanish colonies; and although the direct intercourse between England and America is cut off, the productions of both countries may find a sale and exchange through these circuitous channels.

On the 4th of March the new President, Mr Maddison, was installed in his office, when he delivered the following Address to the House of Representatives. It requires no comment to shew that the spirit which animated Mr Jefferson, actuates his successor in office.

The President's Speech.

"Unwilling to depart from examples of the most revered authority, I avail myself of the occasion now presented, to express the profound impression made on me by the call of my country to the station, to the duties of which I am about to pledge myself by the most solemn of sanctions. So distinguished a mark of confidence, proceeding from the deliberate and tranquil suffrage of a free and virtuous nation, would, under any circumstances, have commanded my gratitude and devotion, as well as filled me with an awful sense of the trust to be assumed. Under the various circumstances which give peculiar solem-

lemnity to the existing period, I feel that both the honour and responsibility allowed to me are inexpressibly enhanced.

"The present situation of the world is indeed without a parallel, and that of our country full of difficulties. The pressure of these, too, is the more severely felt, because they have fallen upon us at a moment when national prosperity being at a height not before attained, the contrast resulting from this change has been rendered the more striking. Under the benign influence of our republican institutions, and the maintenance of peace with all nations, whilst so many of them were engaged in bloody and wasteful wars, the fruits of a just policy were enjoyed in an unrivalled growth of our faculties and resources.—Proofs of this were seen, in the improvements of agriculture; in the successful enterprizes of commerce; in the progress of manufactures and the useful arts; and in the increase of the public revenue, and the use made of it in reducing the public debt, and in the valuable works and establishments every where multiplying over the face of our land.

"It is a specious reflection that the transition from this prosperous condition of our country, to the scene which has for some time been distressing us, is not chargeable on any unwarrantable views, nor as I trust, on any involuntary errors in the public councils. Indulging no passions which trespass on the rights or the repose of other nations, it has been the true glory of the United States to cultivate peace by observing justice, and to entitle themselves to the respect of the nations at war, by fulfilling their neutral obligations with the most scrupulous impartiality.

"If there be candour in the world, the truth of these assertions will not be questioned. Posterity at least will do justice to them.

"This unexceptionable course could not avail against the injustice and violence of the belligerent powers. In their rage against each other, or impelled by more direct motives, principles of retaliation have been introduced, equally contrary to universal reason and acknowledged law. How long their arbitrary edicts will be continued, in spite of the demonstrations that not even a pretext for them has been given by the United States, and of the fair and liberal attempts to induce a revocation of them, cannot be anticipated.

"Assuring myself that, under every vicissitude, the determined spirit and united councils of the nation will be safeguards to its honour and its essential interests, I repair to the post assigned me, with no other discouragement than what springs from my own inadequacy to its high duties. If I do not sink under the weight of this deep conviction, it is because I find some support in a consciousness of the purposes, and a confidence in the principles, which I bring with me into this arduous service.

"To cherish peace and friendly intercourse with all nations having correspondent dispositions; to maintain sincere neutrality towards belligerent nations; to prefer, in all cases, amicable discussion and reasonable accommodation of differences, to a decision of them by an appeal to arms; to exclude foreign intrigues and foreign partialities, so degrading to all countries, and so baneful to free ones; to foster a spirit of independence, too just to invade the rights of others, too proud too surrender our own, too liberal to indulge unworthy prejudices ourselves, and too elevated not to look down upon them in others; to hold the union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the constitution, which is the cement of the union, as well in its limitations, as in its authorities; to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States, and to the people, as equally incorporated with, and essential to the success of the general system; to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience, or the functions of religion, so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction; to preserve in their full energy the other salutary provisions in behalf of private and personal rights, and of the freedom of the press; to observe economy in public expenditure; to liberate the public resources, by an honourable discharge of the public debts; to keep within the requisite limits a standing military force, always remembering, that an armed and trained militia is the firmest bulwark of republican governments; that without standing armies their liberty can never be in danger; nor with large ones safe;

to

to promote, by authorised means, improvements friendly to agriculture, to manufactures, and to external as well as internal commerce; to favour, in like manner, the advancement of science and the diffusion of information, as the best aliment of true liberty; to carry on the benevolent plans which have been so meritoriously applied to the conservation of our aboriginal neighbours from the degradation and wretchedness of a savage life, to a participation of the improvements of which the human mind and manners are susceptible in a civilised state. As far as sentiments and intentions such as these can aid the fulfillment of my duty, they will be a resource which cannot fail me.

"It is my good fortune, moreover, to have the path in which I am to tread lighted by examples of illustrious services, successively rendered in the most trying difficulties, by those who have marched before me. Of those of my immediate predecessor it might least become me here to speak.—I may however be pardoned for not suppressing the sympathy, with which my heart is full, in the rich reward he enjoys in the benedictions of a beloved country, gratefully bestowed for exalted talents, zealously devoted, through a long career, to the advancement of its highest interests and happiness. But the source to which I look for the aid which alone can supply my deficiencies, is in the well-tried intelligence and virtue of my fellow-citizens, and to the counsels of those representing them in the other departments associated in the care of the national interest. In these my confidence will, under every difficulty, be best placed, next to that which we have all been encouraged to feel, in the guardianship and guidance of that Almighty Being, whose power regulates the destiny of nations, whose blessings have been so conspicuously dispensed to this rising republic, and to whom we are bound to address our devout gratitude for the past, as well as our fervent supplications and best hopes for the future."

WASHINGTON, *March 4th.*

Letters from the Spanish South American settlements of Vera Cruz, say, that a formal complaint has been preferred by the merchants of that colony to their Government, against the clandestine commerce for some time carried on with the island of Jamaica; and that the people were so much displeased on this point, that, in terms of high indignation, they charged the chiefs of the administration with countenancing the traffic. The commandant of the marine had his house set on fire, and was compelled to consult his safety by flight to New Orleans; and almost the whole of the merchants, known or suspected to have any concern in illicit trade, sustained outrage or insult from the populace. The multitude next proceeded to place their inflammatory placards in different streets, demanding the head of the Viceroy, and vowing vengeance against his adherents.

It seemed, however, the unanimous determination of the people and their new Government in Mexico to maintain and encourage the regular commerce with their mother country, to annihilate all contraband trade, and to give their determined support to the claims of Ferdinand VII. Immediately after the arrest of the Viceroy, was issued the following proclamation:—

"Inhabitants of Mexico, of all classes and conditions, our present necessities cannot be subjected to common laws. The people have deposed his Excellency the Viceroy, and have imperiously demanded his separation, for reasons of general utility and convenience; in consequence of which, there was formed last night a *Junta*, composed of his Excellency the Archbishop of this capital, and other high characters. They have named Don Joseph of Garybay, Marishal de Campo, to succeed the Viceroy, according to the royal order of the 30th October 1800. Inhabitants of this kingdom of Mexico, repose in the bosom of your country! We have nothing to fear. We are now governed by a chief known for his probity and prudence. Do not divide yourselves into parties, which would answer no other purpose but to involve us in misfortune.

"The President of the Junta, his Excellency the Archbishop, and other authorities, have the faculties for their titles, writers, and dispatches, which circumstances require. By order of the Junta, I am to circulate this proclamation. From the royal palace of the city of Mexico, 16th September 1808.

FRANCISCO XIMENES, Sec."

SPAIN

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

OFFICIAL LETTERS.

A set of Papers, relative to the late expeditions to Spain and Portugal, have been laid before the House of Commons, consisting principally of letters from Lord Castlereagh to the Commanders in Spain and Portugal, and to Officers sent into those countries to procure intelligence, preparatory to the sending of a British force to their assistance. It appears, from these papers, that it was upon the information so collected, together with the assistance of the Marquis De La Romana, that Lord Castlereagh prepared in England the plan of the war that has been since adopted, and ended so unfortunately. A second set of papers, on the same subject, has been since printed; but, like the former, are too voluminous for detail in a periodical paper. They consist of three letters from General Sir Hew Dalrymple to Lord Castlereagh; six from Lord William Bentinck, all dated Madrid; thirteen from Major Gen. Broderick; twenty-one from Capt. Kennedy, dated successively from Corunna, Lugo, Astorga, and Villafranca; and thirteen from Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore. Of these last, as being the most interesting and important, we shall endeavour to give a sketch.

Letter 1st is dated Lisbon, 9th October 1808, acknowledging to Lord Castlereagh, to whom they are all addressed, the receipt of his appointment to the command of an army of 30,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry, to be employed in the north of Spain, and stating his determination to proceed by land, in conformity with the advice of the Spanish Generals.

Letter 2d is dated Lisbon, October 18. In it he says—"It is impossible to be more anxious than I am to get forward; but it is needless to take forward troops without the means to enable them to act; and, however light the equipment I have fixed, yet the difficulty of procuring it is very considerable. Add to this, a Commissariat, extremely zealous, but quite new and inexperienced in the important duties which it now falls to their lot to execute."

Letter 3d is dated Lisbon, 27th October. It states, that he has sent General Hope, with the artillery, cavalry, and a corps of infantry, total 6000, by the great road leading from Badajoz to Madrid; that he has written to General Baird to march from Corunna, to Astorga, proposing himself to march to Salamanca. He adds, "Colonel Lopez, the officer sent to me from Madrid, was with me two days. He is very confident that we shall not want supplies; and it is upon this general assurance of the Spanish Government, that I am leading the army into Spain, without any established magazines. In this situation, nothing is more essentially requisite than money, and unfortunately we have been able to procure here very little. Sir David Baird has come without any, and his troops paid only to the 24th September, and from this we could only send him 8000l.

Letter 4th is dated Salamanca, November 24. It states the arrival of the troops there in good order. It concludes thus:—

"The information, which your Lordship must already be in possession of, renders it perhaps less necessary for me to dwell upon the state of affairs in Spain, so different from that which was to be expected. Had the real strength and composition of the Spanish armies been known, and the defenceless state of the country, I conceive that Cadiz, and not Corunna, would have been chosen for the disembarkation of the troops from England; and Seville or Cordova, not Salamanca, would have been selected as the proper place for the assembling of this army.

"The Spanish Government do not seem ever to have contemplated the possibility of a second attack, and are certainly quite unprepared to meet that which is now made upon them; their armies, all inferior, even in number, to the French; that which Blake commanded, including Romana's corps, did not exceed 37,000 men, a great proportion of them mere peasantry. The armies of Castanos and Palafox united do not now exceed 40,000 men, and are not, I suspect, of a better description, and until lately they were much weaker. In the provinces no armed force whatever exists, either for immediate protection, or to reinforce the armies. The French cavalry from Burgos, in small detachments, are over-running the province of Leon, raising contributions, to which the inhabitants submit without the least resistance. The enthusiasm, of which we have heard so much, no where appears; whatever good will there is (and I believe amongst the lower orders there is a great deal) is taken no advantage of.

"I am at this moment in no communication with any of the Generals commanding the Spanish armies. I am ignorant of their plans, or of those of their Government. General Castanos, with whom, after repeated application, I was desired to communicate, for the purpose of combining the operations of the British army, was deprived of his command at the moment I had begun my correspondence with him. The Marquis of Romana, who is appointed his successor, is still at St Ander. It is difficult for me to form any plan for myself beyond the assembly of the army. I shall

shall then be in a state to undertake something; and if the Spaniards, roused by their misfortunes, assemble round us, and become once more enthusiastic and determined, there may still be hopes of expelling the French. It is my wish to lay before your Lordship, for the information of Government, things exactly as they are. It answers no good purpose to represent them otherwise, for it is thus that we must meet them.

"I feel no despondency myself, nor do I wish to excite any in others; but our situation is likely soon to become an arduous one. Reverses must be expected; and though I am confident this army will always do its duty, yet ultimate success will depend more upon the Spaniards themselves, and their enthusiastic devotion to their cause, than on the efforts of the British, who, without such aid, are not sufficiently numerous to resist the armies which will be immediately opposed to them."

Letter 5th is dated Salamanca, 29th November. It announces the total defeat of the army of Castanos and Palafox. He conceives that, by this event, his junction with General Baird is become quite impracticable; and that, even although united, after the specimens of the little resistance made by the Spaniards, the British army alone could have no chance of resisting the formidable numbers that will be immediately brought against it. "By persevering longer," says he, "I shall certainly sacrifice the army, without benefiting Spain. I have therefore determined to retire." He concludes with saying, "If landed at Cadiz, we may still be useful."

Letter 6th is dated Salamanca, December 5th. In this letter, after announcing the success of the French at Somosierra, he says—

"Your Lordship may believe that it was not without much reflection and extreme reluctance that I determined to withdraw the army from Spain, and to abandon a cause, for the success of which the Government are so much interested, and the public mind so highly exalted.

"As long as there remained an army, and any hope of resistance on the part of the Spaniards, I was determined to persevere, at all risks, in the junction of the army; and then, if General Castanos had received a check, or been forced to retreat, it was my intention, if nothing better offered, to march upon Madrid, from whence, getting behind the Tagus, we should have given the Spaniards an opportunity of rallying around us, and have shared their fortunes. This intention I mentioned to your Lordship in my letter of the 24th, and suggested it as a question to Mr Frere for his opinion; but the sudden defeat of General Castanos's army left nothing either to aid me, or to prevent the further progress of the army.

"The British army was at that moment on its march to collect at this place and Astorga. General Hope, with the head of his division, was at Villa Castrin, and from the collected manner in which it was necessary for him to march, he could not have joined me sooner than he has done. Sir David Baird's corps could not be collected at Astorga before the 4th of this month; it was thus impossible for this army to have been united before the 13th or 14th, and still later before it could be ready to undertake an offensive movement. This time was more than sufficient to enable the enemy to finish the destruction of what little Spanish force remained, and to turn the greatest part of his army against the British, which, when united, does not exceed 26,000 men, but which probably he would be able to attack whilst detached and separated. I consider the British army as standing alone; that its union could not be attempted without great hazard; or, if effected, that it could not withstand the great force that would be brought against it. It was vain, I thought, to expect, that, under such circumstances, it could retrieve the Spanish cause; and, though I knew the army would cheerfully attempt whatever I ordered, I thought my duty called upon me not to expose it to a contest in which its best efforts could not promise to be successful. It may fairly be said, that the British army never reached Spain; it cannot, in the true sense, be called an army, until it is united and prepared to act; the Spanish forces were defeated, and their cause lost, before the British, so constituted, could come to their assistance.

"I feel the weight of the responsibility which has fallen to me. I had nothing but difficulties to chuse; whether I have chosen the least, and that which will be the least disapproved by his Majesty and my country, I cannot determine; my wish has been to decide right. I reflected well upon the different duties I had to discharge; and if I have decided wrong, it can only be because I am not gifted with that judgment which was imputed to me when I was intrusted with this important command."

Letter 7th is dated Salamanca, December 5. It states, that, in consequence of the general opinion entertained from the resistance of Madrid, which is also Mr Frere's, he ordered Sir David Baird to suspend his march.

Letter 8th, dated Salamanca, the 8th December, states, that in consequence of the resistance of Madrid, and the hope expressed

ed, in which, however, he participated very slightly, he had ordered Gen. Baird, who was retreating, to advance to Benevente, with intent to join him and Romana there, and march, united, to Burgos He adds, "While there is a chance I'll remain, but Madrid may fall, and the ground be suddenly cut from under my feet. I hope a better spirit prevails in the southern provinces. Here no one stirs, and yet they are all well inclined."

Letter 9th, dated Salamanca, December 10, states the fall of Madrid, but his determination to advance to Tordesillas, and thence to Valladolid. His army good—that of Romana, he is informed by General Baird, "very bad." The letter thus concludes: "Until affairs in Spain bear a more promising aspect, I should think your Lordship will approve of keeping at Corunna or Lisbon a sufficient quantity of transports for the re-embarkation of the army."

Letter 10th is dated Salamanca, 12th December. It states, that he has not heard from the Marquis Romana, and must give up the co-operation of his corps for the present; that he is determined, however, to advance, to create a diversion, if the Spaniards can avail themselves of it; but that the French have from 80,000 to 90,000 men in the north of Spain. In case of retreat, requests transports to proceed first to Corunna for orders, and then rendezvous at Vigo. The British army is from 27,000 to 28,000 men, including two regiments coming from Portugal.

Letter 11th, dated Toro, 16th December, communicates an intercepted letter from Berthier to Marshal Soult, which induced him to direct his force against Soult; but expects no good to the general cause, even though he should obtain a victory, unless it should rouse the Spaniards. Desires the transports from Portugal to be sent to Vigo. The intercepted letter orders Soult to make himself master of Leon, to drive the English into Gallicia, and seize Benevente and Zamora.—It appears from it, that Bonaparte thought Sir John Moore was retreating to Lisbon.

Letter 12th is dated Benevente, December 28, announces his abandonment of his design to attack Soult, and his retreat, in consequence of information of the French marching in force from Madrid.

Letter 13th is dated Astorga, 31st December. It says, "I arrived here yesterday, where I found the Marquis de Romana, with a great part of his troops. With respect to me, my Lord, and the British troops, it is come to that point which I have long foreseen. From a desire to do what I could, I made the movement against Soult; as a diversion, it has answered completely; but as there is nothing to take advantage of it, I have risked the loss of the army for no purpose. I have no option now, but to fall down to the coast as fast as I am able. I found no provision here, the little which had been collected had been consumed by Sir D. Baird's corps in their passage, and there is not two days bread to carry the army to Villafranca. There is no means of carriage; the people run away; the villages are deserted; and I have been obliged to destroy great part of the ammunition and military stores; for the same reason I have been obliged to leave the sick; in short, my sole object is to save the army."

The following is an extract from the last letter of the deeply lamented General, dated Corunna, January 13, 1809:

"Situated as this army is at present, it is impossible for me to detail to your Lordship the events which have taken place since I had the honour to address you from Astorga, on the 31st ult. I have therefore determined to send to England Brigad. Gen. Charles Stewart, as the officer best qualified to give you every information you can want, both with respect to our actual situation, and the events which have led to it.

"Your Lordship knows, that, had I followed my own opinion, as a military man, I should have retired with the army from Salamanca. The Spanish armies were then beaten; there was no Spanish force, to which we could unite; and I was satisfied, that no efforts would be made to favour the cause in which they were engaged.

"I was sensible, however, that the apathy and indifference of the Spaniards would never have been believed; that, had the British been withdrawn, the loss of the cause would have been imputed to their retreat; and it was necessary to risk this army to convince the people of England, as well as the rest of Europe, that the Spaniards had neither the power nor the inclination to make any efforts for themselves. It was for this reason that I made the march to Sahagun. As a diversion, it succeeded; I brought the whole disposable force of the French against this army, and it has been allowed to follow me, without a single movement being made to favour my retreat. The people of the Gallicias, though armed, made no attempt to stop the passage of the French through their mountains. They abandoned

doned their dwellings at our approach, drove away their carts, oxen, and every thing that could be of the smallest aid to the army. The consequence has been, that our sick have been left behind; and when our horses or mules failed, which, on such marches, and thro' such a country, was the case to a great extent, baggage, ammunition, stores, &c. and even money, were necessarily destroyed or abandoned.

"I am sorry to say that the army, whose conduct I had such reason to extol on its march through Portugal, and on its arrival in Spain, has totally changed its character since it began to retreat. I can say nothing in its favour, but that, when there was a prospect of fighting the enemy, the men were then orderly, and seemed pleased and determined to do their duty. In front of Villa Franca, the French came up with the reserve, with which I was covering the retreat of the army; they attacked it at Calcabelos. I retired, covered by the 95th regiment, and marched that night to Heresias, and from thence to Nogales and Lugo, where I had ordered the different divisions which preceded to halt and collect. At Lugo, the French again came up with us. They attacked our advanced posts on the 6th and 7th, and were repulsed in both attempts, with little loss on our side. I heard from the prisoners taken that three divisions of the French army were come up, commanded by Marshal Soult; I therefore expected to be attacked on the morning of the 8th. It was my wish to come to that issue; I had perfect confidence in the valour of the troops, and it was only by crippling the enemy that we could hope either to retreat or to embark unmolested. I made every preparation to receive the attack, and drew out the army in the morning to offer battle. This was not Marshal Soult's object. He either did not think himself sufficiently strong, or he wished to play a surer game, by attacking us on our march, or during our embarkation. The country was intersected, and his position too strong for me to attack with an inferior force. The want of provisions would not enable me to wait longer. I marched that night; and in two forced marches, advancing for six or eight hours in the rain, I reached Betanzos on the 10th inst.

"At Lugo I was sensible of the impossibility of reaching Vigo, which was at too great a distance, and offered no advantages to embark in the face of an enemy. My intention was then to have retreated to the peninsula of Betanzos, where I hoped to find a position to cover the embarkation of the army in Ares or Redes Bays; but having sent an officer to reconnoitre it, by his report I was determined to prefer this place. I gave notice to the Admiral of my intention, and begged that the transports might be brought to Corunna; had I found them here on my arrival on the 11th, the embarkation would easily have been effected, for I had gained several marches on the French. They have now come up with us; the transports are not arrived; my position in front of this place is a very bad one; and this place, if am forced to retire into it, is commanded within musket shot, and the harbour will be so commanded by cannon on the coast, that no ship will be able to lie in it. In short, my Lord, General Stewart will inform you how critical our situation is. It has been recommended to me to make a proposal to the enemy, to induce him to allow us to embark quietly, in which case he gets us out of the country soon, and this place, with its stores, &c. complete; that, otherwise, we have the power to make a long defence, which must cause the destruction of the town. I am averse to make any such proposal, and am exceedingly doubtful if it would be attended with any good effect; but, whatever I resolve on this head, I hope your Lordship will rest assured, that I shall accept of no terms that are in the least dishonourable to the army or to the country. If I succeed in embarking the army, I shall send it to England; it is quite unfit for further service until it has been refitted, which can be best done there."

The French papers have published a long detail of the particulars of the siege and capture of Saragossa, which at length fell on the 21st of February, after a most dreadful carnage on both sides.—The Spanish officers taken prisoners have been sent into France, among whom we regret to find the gallant Pallafox.—This article, which is interesting, we are under the necessity of postponing till next month.

In

In the mean time, the following treaty has been concluded between Great Britain and Spain, and signed at London on the part of the latter by the Spanish Deputy, Admiral de Apodaca.

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Alliance, between his Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. Signed at London the 14th February 1809.

Article I.—There shall be between his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. King of Spain and of the Indies, and between all their kingdoms, states, dominions, and subjects, a Christian, stable, and inviolate peace, and a perpetual and sincere amity, and a strict alliance during the war against France.

Art. II.—To obviate all complaints and disputes which might arise on the subject of prizes, captured posterior to the declaration issued by his Britannic Majesty on the 4th of July last year, it has been mutually agreed, that the vessels and property taken posterior to the date of the said declaration, in any seas or ports of the world, without any exception, and without any regard either to time or place, shall be restored by both parties.

Art. III.—His Britannic Majesty engages to continue to assist, to the utmost of his power, the Spanish nation, in their struggle against the tyranny and usurpation of France; and promises not to acknowledge any other King of Spain, and of the Indies thereunto appertaining, than his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. his heirs, or such lawful successor as the Spanish nation shall acknowledge; and the Spanish Government, in the name, and on the behalf of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. engages never in any case to cede to France any part of the territories or possessions of the Spanish monarchy, in any part of the world.

Art. IV.—The high contracting parties agree to make common cause against France, and not to make peace with that power, except by common consent.

Article I. (separate.)—The Spanish Government engages to take the most effectual measures for the preventing of the Spanish squadrons in all the ports of Spain, as well as that of the French squadron taken in the month of June, and now in the harbour of Cadiz, from falling into the power of France; for which purpose, his Britannic Majesty engages to co-operate by all the means in his power.

Art. II. (separate.)—A treaty shall forthwith be negociated, stipulating the amount and description of succours to be afforded by his Britannic Majesty, agreeably to the third article of the present treaty.

Additional Article.—The present circumstances not admitting of a regular negociation of a treaty of commerce between the two countries, with all the care and consideration due to so important a subject, the high contracting parties mutually engage to proceed to such negociation as soon as it shall be practicable so to do; affording, in the mean time, mutual facilities to the commerce of the subjects of each other, by temporary regulations, founded on principles of reciprocal utility.

Done at London, this 21st day of March 1809.

GEORGE CANNING.
J. R. DE APODACA.

This treaty will be afterwards followed by commercial regulations between the two nations. Our Government have resolved to act according to the spirit of this treaty, and to send the most effectual assistance to every part of Spain where there is a prospect of acting with success.

The French papers contain a long account of Joseph Bonaparte's entry into Madrid, which took place on the 22d of January. It might serve to amuse our readers, but the great abundance of other matter puts it out of our power to insert it. Two days after his entry into Madrid, he issued the following letter:—

"In returning to this capital, our first care, as well as first duty, has been to prostrate ourselves at the feet of that God who disposes of crowns. We have offered him the homage of our existence for the felicity of the brave nation which he has intrusted to our care. It is with this end only, in conformity with our dearest thoughts, that we have addressed to him our humble prayers.

"What is an individual in the immense population of the earth? What

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doned their dwellings at our approach, drove away their carts, oxen, and every thing that could be of the smallest aid to the army. The consequence has been, that our sick have been left behind; and when our horses or mules failed, which, on such marches, and thro' such a country, was the case to a great extent, baggage, ammunition, stores, &c. and even money, were necessarily destroyed or abandoned.

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This treaty will be afterwards followed by commercial regulations between the two nations. Our Government have resolved to act according to the spirit of this treaty, and to send the most effectual assistance to every part of Spain where there is a prospect of acting with success.

The French papers contain a long account of Joseph Bonaparte's entry into Madrid, which took place on the 22d of January. It might serve to amuse our readers, but the great abundance of other matter puts it out of our power to insert it. Two days after his entry into Madrid, he issued the following letter:—

"In returning to this capital, our first care, as well as first duty, has been to prostrate ourselves at the feet of that God who disposes of crowns. We have offered him the homage of our existence for the felicity of the brave nation which he has intrusted to our care. It is with this end only, in conformity with our dearest thoughts, that we have addressed to him our humble prayers.

"What is an individual in the immense population of the earth? What

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is he in the eyes of the Eternal, who alone penetrates the intentions of men, and according to them determines their elevation? Who sincerely wishes the welfare of his fellow, serves God; and his Omnipotent goodness protects him.

"We desire that, in conformity with these dispositions, you direct the prayers of the faithful, whom Providence has intrusted to you. Let us all ask of God, that he deign to let fall upon us his spirit of peace and wisdom; let us abjure every passion, that we may be occupied alone by such sentiments as ought to animate us, and which the general interests of this monarchy inspire; let the exercise of religion, tranquillity and happiness, succeed to the discords to which we have been a prey; let us return thanks to God for the success which he has been pleased to grant to the arms of our august brother and powerful ally the Emperor of the French, who has had no other end in supporting our rights by his power, than to procure to Spain a long peace founded on her independence. The French army will evacuate the Spanish provinces as tranquillity shall be spread, and as they shall unite around our throne.

"Our will is, that you order each of the curates of your diocese to sing a solemn *Te Deum* the first Sunday after the receipt of this letter.

"Given at our Palace of Madrid, the 24th of Jan. 1809.

"I THE KING.

"The Minister Secretary of State to his Majesty,

MARIANO LOUIS D'URQUIJO."

COMMOTION AT CADIZ.

Another popular disturbance has been excited at Cadiz, the consequences of which have proved serious. The cause, so far as we can learn, appears to be the following:—A number of the prisoners of Dupont's army, who were confined on board the hulks in the harbour, and who were all either Germans, Swiss, or Poles, had offered to enlist in the Spanish army. The Marquis de Villel, who had been appointed Superintendant of Cadiz by the Supreme Junta of Seville, on the defection of Morla, communicated the proposal of the prisoners to the Junta, who sent him orders to liberate 500 of the prisoners, and incorporate them with the garrison of Cadiz. About the 22d of February, 500 of the above description were accordingly brought ashore; but the people suspecting from their appearance that the major part of them were French, became incensed against them, and insisted that they should be immediately remanded to their place of confinement. The Marquis urged the necessity of his obeying the orders of the Junta. The Governor of Cadiz (Jones,) in order to appease the people, remonstrated with the Superintendant against the expediency of the measure, while opposed by the inhabitants. But the Marquis persisted. The popular fury increased, and the Marquis was forcibly seized, with all his papers, and closely confined in the Convent of the Capuchins. General Caraffa was also seized, and along with several others sent to confinement. Some suspicions having been excited of the loyalty of some of the Magistrates, (whether justly or not we cannot say,) the house of one of them, Don Juan de Hereda, was broken into, when he was brought out, and cruelty murdered by the infuriated mob in the public street. On inspecting the Marquis's papers, it was not discovered that he entertained any design hostile to the interests of the people, but they had nevertheless determined that he should not be restored to power. The 500 prisoners were returned to the hulks by order of the Governor, and the disturbances immediately subsided. We have not learnt the determination of the Junta on this unfortunate business. General Mackenzie, who was on board Admiral Purvis's fleet in the outer harbour, with a body of British troops, had behaved with much propriety on the occasion, for which he received the praises of the Spanish people. In reply to an invitation given to him for landing and opposing his force against the insurgents, he said, "That he was at the head of a body of British troops at Cadiz, ordered there by his Government to co-operate with the Spaniards any where against the common enemy, and he should not, of course, be justified in an interference in any commotions among the Spaniards, however he might lament the causes which led to those commotions." He also declined giving his assistance in their councils, which he also considered an interference.

SWE-

SWEDEN.

Revolution in the Government.

A most extraordinary and unexpected revolution has suddenly taken place in the Government of this kingdom, the chief object of which is said to be the restoration of peace. The King has been arrested and imprisoned, and his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, who had been Regent during his minority, has assumed the reins of Government. This important intelligence has been communicated to the British Ministry by Admiral Sir Richard Keates, who commands a British squadron stationed off Gottenburgh. The details of this interesting event are not as yet quite satisfactory or explicit. But the following appears the most probable account we have met with :—

The disasters occasioned by the war with Russia had produced universal distress among the people, which was augmented by the severity of the winter, and the great scarcity of provisions. The army too became discontented on account of their pay being long in arrear, and being almost destitute of clothing, provisions, &c. This spirit of discontent broke out into open insurrection among the troops on the frontiers of Norway ; and their Colonel Adlersparre, instead of repressing, encouraged and headed the insurgents. On the night of the 6th of March he entered Carlstadt, with a part of his army, and demanded of the Burgomaster quarters for his troops, which was refused ; in consequence of which he made application, in the most presumptuous manner, to Count Rosen, the Governor, stating, that if his request was not granted, the troops he commanded should enforce it, and take quarters wherever they could find them. Count Rosen still persisting in the refusal, he was ordered under arrest, as was the Burgomaster, and the troops forcibly obtained what their leader had demanded. Colonel Adlersparre, at the head of two thousand regular troops, and about the same number of peasantry, then set out on their march to Stockholm, to demand of the King to call a diet of the States, as well as to obtain payment of the troops under his command.

On the 9th of March, the King being informed of the insurrection, and of the advance of the insurgents under Col. Adlersparre, dispatched a courier to the western army, with orders to remove Baron Cederstrom from the command in chief, and Adlersparre from his command under that officer. This courier was, however, prevented from proceeding by Major Gen. Adlercreutz, and the King was told that all was quiet. His Majesty, in a day or two after, discovered that this report was fallacious, and determined immediately to proceed against the insurgents in person at the head of his guards. On the 13th, in the morning, his Majesty left his apartments to go down to the parade in front of the Palace, with the intention of announcing his determination to the guards, and calling upon them to follow him. But while he was descending the great staircase towards the parade, Major-General Adlercreutz, Col. Milan, Col. Jagerhorn, and some others, advanced to meet him, as if through compliment, and having surrounded him closely, Gen. Adlercreutz addressed him, and said, that all possible means having been tried in vain to induce him to adopt counsels consistent with the exigencies of the times, it became necessary to have recourse to restraint. The King, surprised, but not deprived of his usual courage, said coolly, What do you mean? Am I arrested? All around him answered, Yes.—The King upon this drew his sword, and attempted to run Adlercreutz thro' the body, while the others rushed in on every side, and overpowered and disarmed him. In effecting this, however, the foremost, Count Snoilsky, received a wound in his hand from his Majesty's sword. The King, though overwhelmed by force, still preserved the firmness of his character unaltered, declaring that it was in vain to attempt to control him by violence, and that his sentiments and principles would ever remain the same. In the night his Majesty was conveyed to the castle of Drottingholm, when his Majesty wrote on the next day (14th) to his Queen.

On the 13th of March, the Duke Regent issued the following

Proclamation

by the duke of sudermania.

We, Charles, by the grace of God, Hereditary Prince of Sweden, the Goths, Vandals, &c. Duke of Sudermania, Grand

Grand Admiral, &c. do declare, that, under existing circumstances, his Majesty is incapable to act, or of conducting the important affairs of the nation: We have therefore (being the nearest and only branch of the family of age,) been induced, for the time being, as administrator of the kingdom, to take the reins of government into our hands, which, with the help of the Almighty, we will conduct, so that *the nation may regain peace both at home and abroad*, and that trade and commerce may revive from their languishing state. Our inviolable intention is, to consult with the States on the means to be taken to render the future time happy to the people of Sweden. We invite and command, therefore, all the inhabitants of our nation, our forces by sea and land, and also the civil officers of all degrees to obey us, as our real intention and their own welfare demand. We recommend you all to the protection of God Almighty.

Done at Stockholm Palace, the 13th March 1809.

(Signed) CHARLES.
C. LAGERBRING.

On the 14th of March, the Duke of Sudermania published another proclamation, summoning the Diet to meet at Stockholm on the 1st of May:—

"We Charles, by the grace of God, &c. assure you, Estates of the Realm, Counts, Barons, Archbishops, Bishops, Nobles, Clergy, Burghers of Cities, and Commonalty, of our particular favour, gracious intentions, and kind affection, under the protection of almighty God.

"Since we, according to our gracious proclamation of the 13th instant, have found ourselves called upon to take the reins of Government as Regent, in order to save our beloved native country from unavoidable destruction, we have considered it of the highest importance to deliberate with the states of the realm upon the means which may procure and confirm the future happiness of the Swedish nation. We wish, therefore, and command that all the States of the realm may assemble in the capital of the kingdom before the 1st of May next, and that not only the Nobility may regulate their conduct by the laws for the House of Nobles, given the 6th of June 1626, by the King Gustavus Adolphus, of glorious memory, &c. and revived and confirmed by King Gustavus III. on the 9th of November 1778, but that the other States, which, as usual send Deputies, may observe the following order:—From the Clergy are expected to appear the Archbishop, every Bishop from his diocese, the first Pastor in Stockholm, together with so many from each diocese as usual, and of the other States as many as usual, all provided with necessary letters of deputation, in order that we may be able to begin the Diet, and, after its being fortunately finished, give you permission to return every one to his province. Which every one must respectively observe, and we are, &c.—Given at the King's palace at Stockholm, March 14. 1809."

On the 15th of March the Duke of Sudermania published a vindication of his conduct, and an account of the measures which led to the arrest of the King. The paper is interesting, but too long for our insertion. It begins by the part which Sweden took in the coalition against France in 1805, which was followed first by the loss of their commerce with most of Europe, and afterwards by that of all the Swedish dominions in Germany. The King of Sweden was invited to accede to the peace of Tilsit, but refused; the consequence of which was a war with Russia and Denmark, the loss of Finland, amounting to one-third of Sweden, in point of population and value. Commerce was destroyed, and the people burthened with taxes to an extent which they could not bear. In this state of things, the army of the north resolved to march to Stockholm to obtain redress of their grievances; the other armies had formed the same resolution. The King, on hearing of this, had resolved to withdraw to the south to raise a counter army, and oppose the insurgents, and nothing could persuade him to alter this resolution. No other means remained to prevent a civil war from being added to all the other evils with which Sweden was scourged, but to do as he had done. He had been entreated by all the officers, civil and military, to take upon himself the government of the State, and, old as he was, he thought it his duty to do so, as the only means even of preserving the safety of his Majesty's person; and he confides that this step will be viewed in its proper light by every honest Swede. Such

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is the substance of the Duke of Sudermania's vindication of his conduct; and we confess that, to us at least, it appears in some measure satisfactory. We are disposed to allow the King of Sweden the greatest praise for the manliness of his conduct, and the goodness of his principles. The conduct of his brother in-law, the Emperor of Russia, was altogether indefensible. He attacked him without provocation, contrary to the most solemn treaties, after having contributed to bring him into the situation of an enemy of France. But to expect that a country like Sweden could effectually resist the united attack of all Europe, was vain and delusive. Sweden as it stood was unable to carry on the war. Complete subjugation must have been the consequence of persisting. We do not see therefore, since the King absolutely refused to listen to peace, how the country could have been saved, except by a revolution similar to what has happened.

With respect to the continuance of the alliance between Sweden and Britain, nothing is yet known, but the Duke of Sudermania has declared that he wishes to remain on friendly terms with Great Britain. The Swedish Ambassador in London has got new instructions, and has been continued in his situation by the new Government. That the Swedes would wish to continue their connexion with this country, cannot be doubted; but as their object is peace with their present enemies, and as it is a rule with Bonaparte to stipulate that his allies shall have no correspondence with Britain, it is easy to foresee that Sweden will be ultimately forced into the coalition against us. Meanwhile Ministry, it is said, have resolved to keep the Baltic open, and a large fleet is to be sent immediately to that sea.

One instance of disapprobation of the revolution in Sweden has come to our knowledge. In Dalecarlia, anciently so famous for the heroic patriotism of its inhabitants, Baron Norden, the Governor, summoned the provincial chiefs, who formally protested against the deposition of Gustavus.

The latest dispatches from Sweden state, that the King has been removed to a greater distance from Stockholm. His Queen has not been permitted to see him; but he has had an interview with his mother. An armistice has been concluded with Russia and Denmark, and messengers have been sent to Paris to treat about a peace.

PRUSSIA.

The Royal Family of Prussia have paid a visit to the Emperor Alexander at Petersburgh;—but whether it has any political measure for its object, has not transpired. On the 27th of December the King, Queen, with the Princes William and Augustus, set out from Konigsberg, and arrived at Petersburgh in perfect health on the 6th of January. The following is the account of their reception in Petersburgh:—

On the arrival of the King and Queen of Prussia at the castle of Strelme, where they passed the night, they were met by the Grand Duke Constantine, and the Count Tolstoy, to compliment them in the name of his Majesty. They were scarcely seated at table, when they were surprised most agreeably by his unexpected arrival. The Monarch spent the evening with his illustrious visitors, and did not return till late to St Petersburgh. The solemn entry into the capital took place next day.

The King was remarkably gay. He wore a uniform lined with sables, which the Emperor had given him. The Queen had a white satin pelisse lined with sables. The Grand Duke Constantine, on horseback, with his sword in his hand, rode on the left side of the Queen's carriage, and immediately behind this carriage marched a squadron of chevaliers gardes; then followed three carriage belonging to the Court, drawn by eight horses, and afterwards the new carriages built here for the Queen, and drawn by eight black horses. Forty thousand persons paraded in the streets.

The two Empresses came to meet their Majesties at the gate of the last antichamber of the castle; and these august Personages, preceded by 64 Chamberlains and Gentlemen in waiting, repaired to the apartments of the Dowager Empress, to whom the King of Prussia gave his hand. The Queen was led by the Emperor and Empress. In a most elegant apartment, hung with rose-coloured silk, the Queen found a superb golden toilette, and in a basket adorned with flowers, six Turkish shawls, &c.

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Their Majesties left Petersburgh on the 31st January. His Imperial Russian Majesty attended them to the confines of the district of Petersburgh, and they were saluted by 101 guns. During their stay in Petersburgh, they received numerous proofs of the friendship of the Imperial family; and also, according to report, a million of ducats, on account of an old debt due from Russia to Prussia. Among the fetes given in honour of their Majesties, that at the French Ambassador's hotel was by far the most splendid. Their Majesties arrived in Memel on the 8th February in the evening.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch ports have been opened by a fresh decree for the exportation of numerous articles, and the importation of many others. The following is a list of goods which, from the 1st of April 1809, are permitted to be exported and imported to and from allied or neutral States in Dutch vessels, or those of allied or neutral powers, to and from the harbours of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dort, Groningen, Embden, Harlingen, Veere, Zienkee, Delfzyl, and Brouwershaven:—

Exports.—Books, beans, butter, brandy, bricks, cambrics, cheese, copper manufactured, clocks, clover and garden seeds, eels, flower-roots, fruits, Geneva, gauzes, glue, hoops, hides dried, iron manufactured, leather, linen, lintseed, madders, mill-stones, oak-bark ground, oats, oils of seed, pottery, powder blue, peas, paper, perfumery, plants, pipes, playing cards, quills, rushes, silk manufactured, sacch. saturni, starch, tiles, thread and thread tape, tobacco, tarras, turf, vinegar, watches, white lead, wine, wood manufactured.

Imports.—Ashes (pot), candles, copper, corn, fish-oil, isinglass, hare-skins, hemp and hemp-seed, hides (rough), iron, leather (manufactured), lead, lintseed, mercury, mats, pitch, Russia skins, rape-seed, stock-fish, soda, tar, tallow, tobacco, timber, wax, wool, and wine.

The motives which have induced Bonaparte to permit this relaxation of his political system, it is difficult to conjecture. Has he found it impossible to raise the necessary supplies of money, while his subjects and dependents are labouring under so many anti-commercial impediments? It cannot be supposed that humanity is his motive.—Perhaps also he may wish to conciliate the Americans, as most of the articles to be imported into Holland are those which they can furnish. Our Government, it is said, purpose to obstruct this extension of commerce, because British manufactures are still excluded from the Continent. They mean to withdraw the licences to the Continent, which have been hitherto granted liberally.

That Bonaparte is rather inclined to conciliate the Americans, we conclude from the following decree which he has recently promulgated:

1. The American ships detained in the ports of the empire, in consequence only of the embargo, may set sail to return directly to the United States, but this favour is not to extend to vessels seized in consequence of irregular papers or other causes. 2. The ships from which the embargo is taken shall be put at the disposal of General Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, to secure the direct return of those vessels to that country. Their departure shall not take place till they have given security, and received certificates from our consuls, vice-consuls, or agents of commerce in France or America, that the said cargoes contain only territorial or manufactured productions of our empire, and there is nothing in them produced by the colonies or commerce of England.—8. Our Ministers of Foreign Relations are charged each, in as much as concerns him, with the execution of this decree.

Another decree of the same date contains in substance, that the confiscated American vessels, whose sale will take place on the part of the empire, may be bought on foreign account, on paying a duty of 15 francs per ton.

WEST INDIES.

Capture of Martinique.

We announced in our last Magazine (p. 218) the preparations making by the British General for an attack on this island, and we have now the satisfaction to find that this valuable colony is once more under the sovereignty of the British

tish Government. General Beckwith, the Commander in Chief, has transmitted the following account of this expedition:—

On the 28th of January, the army sailed in two divisions from Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes. The first division, near 7000 men, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Prevost, landed on the 30th at Bay Robert, on the windward coast, without opposition. And the second division of 3000 men under Major-Gen. Maitland, landed at Point Solomon, also without opposition. The following is the report of the success of the several divisions.

Martinique, Heights of Surirey, Feb. 2. 1809.

Sir—In conformity with your orders, I disembarked on the 30th ult. with the Fuzileer brigade of the first division of the army, at Malgre Tout, in the Bay Robert, at four o'clock P. M. and proceeded from thence to De Manceaux's estate, where I arrived late, in consequence of the difficulties of the country.

Before the dawn of next day, I reached Papin's, and proceeded with the advance, composed of the Royal Fuzileers, and the Grenadiers of the 1st West India regiment. The enemy retiring before me, I reached the heights of De Borke's estate towards evening, where I was joined at day-light, on the 1st inst. by Brig.-Gen. Houghton, with the 23d, and the light infantry battalion, under Major Campbell of the Royal West India Rangers. I lost no time after this junction, and pushed forwards the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Pakenham, with the Royal Fuzileers, to possess himself of Morne Bruno. This movement I supported by the light infantry battalion, under Brig.-Gen. Houghton, who was ordered, after uniting the two corps, to proceed to force the heights of Defourneaux, whilst I held the Royal Welsh Fuzileers in reserve to strengthen such points of attack as might require it.

As the greater part of this operation was conducted by the Brigadier-General with spirit, I shall beg leave to refer to his report. I have only to add, that on my coming on the heights of Surirey, I had innumerable proofs of the valour and judgment of the Hon. Lieutenant.-Col. Pakenham, of the excellence of the Fuzileer brigade, and of the spirited and judicious exertions of Lieut.-Col. Ellis and Majors Pearson and Offley, of the 23d, also of the bravery of Major Campbell and the light infantry battalion, all of which have enabled me to retain this valuable position without artillery, within 300 yards of the enemy's intrenched camp, covered with guns. I have to lament the loss of Capt. Taylor, acting Deputy Quarter-master-General, who was severely wounded whilst rendering effectual service to his country.

I cannot omit acknowledging, that to Lieutenant Hobbs, of the Royal Engineers, I am indebted for the rapidity of our movements, and ultimate success, from his acquaintance with the country, which enabled him to guide and direct our movements. I have the honour to be, &c.

George Prevost, Lieut.-Gen.

To Lieut.-Gen. Beckwith, &c.

Heights of Surirey, Feb. 1. 1809.

Sir,—I moved from the Habitation Bork at seven o'clock this morning, with the light battalion commanded by Major Campbell, and being joined on the heights of Bruno by the Honourable Lieut.-Col. Pakenham with the 7th regiment, the rifle company of 23d regiment, and the grenadiers of the 1st West India regiment, I proceeded towards the heights of Defourneaux. The column was scarcely in motion before a considerable body of the enemy's regular forces, commanded by General of Brigade d'Houdelot, was discovered very advantageously posted on the declivity of a hill, with the river Monsieur in their front, and one or two field-pieces on their left. Having reconnoitred their position, I determined to attack them, although the light artillery attached to the brigade could not be brought up. Col. Pakenham, with the rifle company and grenadiers of the 7th, and rifle company of the 23d, was directed to turn the right, and Major Campbell, with the light battalion, the left of the enemy's position, whilst I proceeded to attack them in front, with the battalion companies of the 7th, and the grenadiers of the 1st West India. The result proved in every respect such as was to be expected from the bravery and discipline of the troops which I had the ho-

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nour to command. The enemy were driven back from every position with considerable loss, and retired in the greatest disorder.

Col. Pakenham having turned the right flank of the enemy, pushed forward towards the heights of Surirey, supported by the 23d under Lieut.-Col. Ellis, and Major Pearson. The enemy had collected a considerable force, chiefly drawn from Fort Bourbon, to defend the approaches to the heights of Surirey, supported by a small field train, and favoured by a very strong position. Notwithstanding such formidable obstacles, Lieut. Col. Pakenham, seconded by the exertions of Lieut.-Col. Ellis, Majors Pearson and Offley, and the determined bravery of the whole detachment, after repeated attacks, at length, by a very spirited charge, compelled the enemy to take shelter under the cover of their redoubts, and established his position on the heights.

At this moment you resumed the command of the advance, and, in conformity with your orders, I brought up the remainder of the Royal Fuzileers, and the light battalions, to the heights of Surirey.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DANIEL HOUGHTON, Brig.-Gen.

To Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Prevost Bart. &c.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the division under the command of Lieut.-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. in the action of the 1st February 1809.

7th or Royal Fuzileers, 1st battalion, 1 captain, 9 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 56 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing. 23d or Royal Welch Fuzileers, 1st battalion 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 79 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, missing. Detachment of the 1st West India regt. 1 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, wounded, 1 subaltern missing. Light Battalion, 11 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 2 bugles, 30 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Total—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 35 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 5 serjeants, 4 drummers, 2 bugles, 183 rank and file, wounded; 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, missing.

Officer killed.—Captain Taylor, of the Royal Fuzileers, acting Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Officers wounded—Captain Gladstanes, of the 3d West India Light Infantry; Lieutenant Johnson, of the 4th ditto; Lieutenant Jackson, of the rifle Company Royal West India Rangers.

Officer missing.—Lieutenant Gilmour, of the 1st West India Regiment, taken prisoner.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, upon the Heights of Surirey, 2d February 1809.

7th or Royal Fuzileers, 1st battalion, 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file, killed; 1 field officer, 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 58 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing. 8th, King's Regiment, 1st battalion, 1 field officer, 4 rank and file, killed; 13 rank and file wounded. 23d, Royal Welch Fuzileers, 1st batt. 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 subaltern, 1 staff, 19 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant missing Detachment 1st West India Regiment, 1 rank and file killed, Light Battalion, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 field officer, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 36 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 field officer, 1 captain, 3 serjeants, 42 rank and file, killed; 2 field officers, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 126 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, missing.

Officers killed.—8th Regiment, Major Maxwell. Captain Sinclair, 25th regiment.

Officers wounded.- 7th Regiment, Hon. Lieut.-Col. Pakenham; Captains Rowe and Cholwick. 23d ditto, Lieut. Roskelly; Surgeon Power. Light Battalion, Major Campbell of the Royal West India Rangers; Lieutenant Hopwood, of ditto. Staff, Capt. Coote, aid decamp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Prevost, slightly.

GEO. W. RAMSAY,
Brigadier and Adjutant-General.

Here follow two letters from Rear-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, containing an account of the co operation of the navy with the army, and the capture of the battery at Point Solomon, and of Pigeon Island, with the destruction of the Amphitrite frigate of 44 guns, and all the shipping in Fort Royal Bay, and of the Car-

Carnation at Marin, and a corvette at St Pierre's. The report of Captain Beaver, of the Acasta, to whom was intrusted the disembarkation of the troops, which was effected with the utmost expedition, and in the most regular order, is also given. Captain Beaver bestows great praise on all who were concerned with him in this arduous business, especially Captains Cochrane of the Ethalion, and Bradshaw of the Eurydice, and Capt. Withers, principal agent for transports.

Head-quarters, Martinique, Feb. 15, 1809.

My Lord,

I have the honour to submit for your Lordship's information the details of our taking possession of St Pierre on the 9th, the occupation of the French hospitals in the town of Fort Royal on the 10th, and the surprise of a French picquet close to the Bouille Redoubt upon the night of the 11th. In my general report of the action of the 2d, time did not admit of my expressing my regret at the loss of Capt. Sinclair, of the 25th light infantry, a very respectable officer, who fell at the head of his company in the course of duty, and Ensign Adamson, of the 2d West India light infantry, was entitled to be included in the list of the wounded.—I have, &c.

G. Beckwith, Com. Forces.

Rt. Hon. Lord Castlereagh.

[Here follows a letter from Major-Gen. Maitland to Lieut.-Gen. Beckwith, enclosing a report from Lieut. Col. Barnes, who commands the third brigade, containing the particulars of his taking possession of St Pierre, with the capitulation agreed on between him and the Commandant of the National Guards. The troops of the line are prisoners.—The militia and National Guards lay down their arms, and return to their occupations; fortifications surrendered as they now are; public property on shore and afloat is also surrendered; and the inhabitants to be protected by the Commanders of his Britannic Majesty's forces.]

Head-quarters, Martinique, Feb. 28, 1809.

My Lord,

In my letter of the 15th inst. I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship the details of our operations to the 11th preceding; from that period until the 19th, we were incessantly employed in the construction of gun and mortar batteries, and in the landing cannon, mortars, and howitzers, with their ammunition and stores, in dragging them to the several points selected by the engineers, and in the completion of the works, and in mounting the ordnance. The exertions of Commodore Cockburn, and other naval officers under his orders upon the right, and of Captains Barton and Nesham of the navy upon the left, in forwarding these services, were most conspicuous. The enemy during the interval fired upon our encampments with shot and shells, but fortunately with little effect, and his picquets, when pressed, constantly fell back under the protection of his works.

On the 19th, at half past four in the afternoon, we opened from six points upon the enemy's fortress, with 14 pieces of heavy cannon, and 28 mortars and howitzers, and the cannonade and bombardment continued with little intermission until noon of the 23d, when the French General sent a trumpet with a letter to our advanced posts, near the Bouille Redoubt, in the front of attack. In this communication Gen. Villaret proposed, as the basis of negotiation, that the French troops should be sent to France, free from all restriction as to future service; but this being inadmissible, the bombardment recommenced at ten at night, and continued without intermission until nine o'clock of the 24th, when three white flags were discovered flying in the fortress; in consequence, our fire from the batteries immediately ceased.

It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction I have now the honour to report to your Lordship, for his Majesty's information, that, supported by the talents of the General Officers, and in particular of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Prevost and of Major-Gen. Maitland, the experience and zeal of all the other officers, and the valour and unremitting labour of this army, strengthened by the indefatigable exertions of Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane and the squadron, this campaign, notwithstanding incessant rains, has been brought to a glorious conclusion in the short space of 27 days from our departure from Barbadoes.

The command of such an army will constitute the pride of my future life.—

To

To these brave troops, conducted by Generals of experience, and not to me, their King and country owe the sovereignty of this important colony; and I trust that, by a comparison of the force which defended it, and the time in which it has fallen, the present reduction of Martinique will not be deemed eclipsed by any former expedition.

I have the honour to enclose the articles of capitulation, as originally proposed by the French Commissioners, in consequence of Gen. Villaret's application to me for that purpose during the forenoon of the 24th, and acceded to by Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, Major-Gen. Maitland, and Commodore Cockburn, appointed by the Rear-Admiral and myself to meet them. This capitulation, which was mutually ratified the same night, will, I trust, be honoured with his Majesty's approbation. I enclose also a return of the French garrison, which it is supposed will be in a state to embark in the course of a few days; from which it will appear that I did not over-rate the original numbers of the enemy.

By the next conveyance, I shall have the honour to submit to your Lordship's consideration the various details which are now referred to in general terms, and to report the merits of the several corps; but the science of the officers of the Royal Artillery has been too conspicuous not to be particularly noticed, the interior of the enemy's fortress being torn to pieces by shells; his works have also been much injured by shot from the gun-batteries, manned by the seamen under the direction of Commodore Cockburn and other naval officers.

After the embarkation of the French troops, I shall have the honour to command the eagles taken from the enemy to be laid at the King's feet.

Captain Preedy, of the 90th regiment, one of my Aides-de-camp, has the honour to be the bearer of this dispatch: he is an officer of service, and I beg leave to recommend him to his Majesty's favour, and to your Lordship's protection.—I annex the following returns; ordnance, ammunition, and stores, taken from the enemy; provisions in the fortress, with the daily issues; and the King's hospitals.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. Beckwith, Com. Forces.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

Fort Desaix shall be given up to the troops of his Britannic Majesty on the following conditions:—

The garrison shall march out with all the honours of war, but must ground their arms beyond the glacis. Officers shall keep their swords. The forces of France shall be embarked in proper vessels as prisoners of war; they shall proceed to Quiberon Bay, under guard of some English ships of war. There an exchange shall take place between the two nations, rank for rank; but from the high esteem with which his Excellency the Captain General Villaret Joyeuse is held by all, it is admitted that himself and his Aides-de-Camp shall be sent to France free from any restriction.

The garrison shall be embarked, at the expense of his Britannic Majesty, by battalions and companies, and shall be victualled according to the English ration.

[The other articles of the capitulation do not differ from those agreed to in similar cases. All the individuals, of whatever nation they may be, who are inhabitants of the isle of Martinique, are not to be molested on account of their political opinions; and the persons and property of the inhabitants are to be respected.]

Done at the advanced posts, Feb. 24. 1809.

Men capable of being embarked.—Total, 2 General Officers, 12 Superior Officers, 141 Officers, 1827 petty officers or soldiers, 242 marines.

Then follows a long and most minute list of artillery, ammunition, and stores in Fort Desaix. The cannon were 24 serviceable, brass, from 24 to 4-pounders; 64 iron do. 10 brass mortars, 12 iron do. 900 new muskess, 1730 barrels of powder, and large quantities of shot and musket cartidges. The other forts were equally well provided.

Of the provisions in Fort Desaix, there were 1300 barrels flour, 2500 pounds bisquet, 300 tierces salt beef, 98 barrels salt pork, 12,600 pounds sugar, 10,000 pounds coffee, 19,000 pints rum, 600 pints brandy, 2000 pints claret, 2000 pints vinegar, 1600 pounds salt, 500 pounds sweet oil, 150 pounds fish oil,

650 cords wood fuel, 1000 pounds candles.

Returns of sick and wounded in his Majesty's General Hospital at Martinique, between 1st and 27th February.

Total—Gun-shot wounds 380, fevers 172, fluxes 244, ulcers 9, casualties 6, debility 4.—Total 815.

Discharged, cured of gun-shot wounds 121, fevers 30, fluxes 112, ulcers 2, casualties 5.—Total 320.

Died, of gun-shot wounds 20, fevers 5, fluxes 9.—Total 34.

Remaining, of gun-shot wounds 239, fevers 86, fluxes 123, ulcers 7, casualty 1, debility, 4.—Total 460.

The recoveries from operations have been very successful; the wounded men in general are doing well.

Eleven officers have been admitted into the hospital of wounds, two of whom were mortally wounded, Major Maxwell, 8th regt. and Captain Taylor, acting Quartermaster-General, and one has been discharged, Major Campbell; the others are doing well.

[The Extraordinary Gazette contains a letter from Admiral Cochrane, giving an account of the proceedings against, and the surrender of Fort Bourbon.—The exertions of the seamen were very great indeed, in getting the heavy cannon up to Mount Surirey. The service was one of the utmost labour and difficulty, owing to the rains and the deepness of the roads; but all those obstacles were overcome—for what obstacles cannot British seamen overcome? The Admiral says, that never did greater unanimity between the two services prevail than on the present occasion.]

Return of officers and seamen killed and wounded whilst serving on shore under the orders of Commodore Cockburn, at the reduction of Martinique.

Names of officers wounded.—Amaranthe, Mr Thomas Wickland, boatswain; Mr Thompson, gunner, slightly.—Pompee, Mr James Scott, master's mate, slightly; Mr Thomas Mills, midshipman, slightly; Mr John Edevearn, gunner, badly.

Names of men killed.—Pompee, Robert Rundle, carpenter's crew; Moses Butler, able; Pat. Mackay, landman.—Amaranthe, John Kerr, coxswain; Wm. Roberts, boy.

G. Cockburn, Commodore.

Martinique, Feb. 27. 1809.

Conquest of Cayenne.

Admiralty-Office, April 15. 1809.

Capt. Yeo, of the Confiance, has, with his letter, dated at Cayenne, the 9th of February last, transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole, copies of his letters to Rear Admiral Sir S. Smith, detailing his proceedings in the expedition against the above settlement.

Having, in conjunction with the Portuguese land forces, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Manuel Marques, taken possession, on the 8th December last, of the distract of Oyapok; and, on the 15th of the same month, with the Confiance, and a Portuguese sloop and cutter, reduced that of Approaque,—Capt. Yeo, together with the Lieutenant-Colonel, proceeded to the attack of the town of Cayenne, with the Confiance, two Portuguese sloops, and some smaller vessels having on board 550 Portuguese troops.

The following is Capt. Yeo's letter on this subject.

His Majesty's ship Confiance, Cayenne harbour, 15*th Jan.* 1809.

On the 4th inst. it was determined to make a descent on the east side of the Island of Cayenne. All the troops were embarked on board the small vessels, amounting to 550, and eighty seamen and marines from the Confiance, and a party of marines from the Voador and Infanta brigs. On the morning of the 6th all dropt into the mouth of the river. In the evening I proceeded with ten canoes and about 250 men, to gain possession of two batteries; the one, Fort Diamant, which commands the entrance of the river Mahuree, the other, Grand Cane, commanding the great road to the town of Cayenne. The vessels, with the remainder of the troops, I entrusted to Captain Salgado of the Voador, with orders to follow me after dusk, and on my making a signal he was to enter the river and disembark. I reached Point Mahuree at three o'clock next morning with five canoes; the others being heavy could not keep up. We then landed in a bay half way between the two batteries. The surge was so great that our boats soon went to pieces.—I ordered Major Joaquim Manuel Pinto, with a detachment of Portuguese troops, to proceed to Grand Cane; while myself, accompanied by Lieutenants Mulcaster,

caster, Blyth, and Read, (of the Royal Marines) Messrs. Savory, William Taylor, Forder, and Irwin, proceeded to the right with a party of the Confiance's, to take Fort Diamant, which was soon in our possession, mounting two twenty-four and one brass nine-pounder, and fifty men. The French Captain and Commandant, with three soldiers killed, and four wounded. The Major had the same success: the fort mounting two brass nine-pounders and forty men: two of the enemy were killed. The entrance of the river being in our possession, the signal agreed on was made, and by noon all were disembarked. At the same time, I received information of General Victor Hugues having quitted Cayenne, at the head of a thousand troops, to dispossess us of our posts. Our force being too small to be divided, and the distance between the two posts being great, and only twelve miles from Cayenne, it was determined to dismantle Fort Diamant, and collect all our forces at Grand Cane. I therefore left my first Lieutenant, Mr Mulcaster, with a party of the Confiance's, to perform that service, and then join me. On arriving at Grand Cane, I perceived two other batteries about a mile up the river, on opposite sides, and within half gun-shot of each other; the one on the right bank, called Treo, on an eminence commanding the creek leading to Cayenne; the other, on the opposite side, at the entrance of the creek leading to the house and plantation of General Victor Hugues, and evidently erected for no other purpose than its defence. At three o'clock, I anchored the Lion and Vinganza cutters abreast of them, when a smart action commenced on both sides for an hour; when finding the enemy's metal and position so superior to ours, the cutters having only four-pounders, and many of our men falling, from the incessant shower of grape shot, I determined to storm them, and therefore directed Mr Savory (the Purser) to accompany a party of Portuguese to land at General Hugues' battery; at the same time proceeding myself, accompanied by Lieutenant Blyth, my gig's crew, and a party of Portuguese troops, to that of Treo; and though both parties had to land at the very muzzles of the guns, keeping up a continual fire of grape and musketry, the cool bravery of the men soon carried them, and put the enemy to flight; each fort mounted two brass nine-pounders and fifty men. This service was scarcely accomplished before the French troops from Cayenne attacked the Colonel at Grand Cane. Our force was much dispersed; I therefore, without waiting an instant, ordered every body to the boats, and proceeded to the aid of the Colonel, who, with his small force, had withstood the enemy, and after a smart action of three hours, they retreated to Cayenne. At the same time, 250 of the enemy appeared before Fort Diamant; but perceiving Lieutenant Mulcaster prepared to receive them, and imagining his force much greater than it was, they on hearing the defeat of their General, followed his example. There was yet the strongest post of the enemy's to be taken, which was the private house of Gen. Victor Hugues; he had planted before his house a field-piece and swivel, with 100 of his best troops. On the 8th I proceeded with some seamen and marines of the Confiance, and a party of Portuguese troops, with a field-piece, to take the said post; but as my only object was to take the troops prisoners, by which the garrison of Cayenne would be much weakened, I dispatched Lieutenant Mulcaster in my gig with a flag of truce, to acquaint the officer commanding, that my only object was to take the post, and if he made an useless resistance in defending a private habitation, against which I gave him my honour no harm was intended, I should consider it as a fortress, and would level it to the ground. The enemy's advanced guard allowed the flag of truce to approach them within a boat's length, then fired two vollies at them, and retreated. I then landed; but finding he had made several fosses in the road, and the wood being lined with musketry, not a man of whom we could see, and the field piece in front, I ordered ours to be thrown into a fosse, when our men, with three cheers, advanced with pike and bayonet, and took the enemy's gun; they retreated into the house, and kept up a smart fire from the windows; but on our entering, they flew through the back premises into the wood, firing as they retreated.—Every thing was levelled with the ground, except the habitations of the slaves. As we received in-

forma-

formation that about four hundred of the enemy were about to take possession of Beauregard Plain, on an eminence which commands the several roads to and from Cayenne, it was determined between the Lieutenant-Colonel and myself to be beforehand with the enemy, and march our whole force there direct.

We gained the eminence before the enemy on the 9th, and, on the 10th, Lieut. Mulcaster and a Portuguese officer (Lieut. Barnardo Muskillis,) were sent into the town with a summons to the General. In the evening, these officers returned, accompanied by Victor Hugues's Aid du-Camp, requesting an armistice for twenty-four hours, to arrange the articles of capitulation. This being granted, and hostages exchanged, on the 11th, the Lieutenant-Colonel and myself met the General, and partly arranged the articles. A second meeting, on the morning of the 12th, finally fixed them; and, on the morning of the 14th, the Portuguese troops, and British seamen and marines, marched into Cayenne, and took possession of the town. The enemy, amounting to 400, laid down their arms on the parade, and were immediately embarked on board the several vessels belonging to the expedition; at the same time, the militia, amounting to 600, together with 200 blacks, who had been incorporated with the regular troops, delivered in their arms.

It is with pleasure I observe, that throughout the expedition the utmost unanimity has prevailed between the Portuguese and British, and I have myself experienced the most friendly intercourse with Lieut.-Colonel Manuel Marques.

It has always been with the highest gratification to my feelings, that I have had to mention the good conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines of the ship I have the honour to command, but during the whole course of my service I have never witnessed such persevering resolution as they have displayed from the commencement of the campaign to the reduction of Cayenne.

As to the seamen and marines, all praise I can bestow falls short of their merit; from the 15th December they never slept in their beds; the weather was constantly both boisterous and rainy; the roads almost impassable; and from the time we landed until the surrender of the place they had not the least cessation from fatigue.

It is but just that should take notice of the exertions of Mr J. Acott, acting master, who has passed for Lieut., whom I left in charge of the ship, and who proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him. The Topaze French frigate appearing in the offing on the 13th, with a re-enforcement for the garrison, though with only 25 Britons and 20 negroes, and no other officers than two young gentlemen, Messrs George Yeo and Edward Bryant, he contrived by his skilful manœuvres to drive her off the coast.

I have the honour to inclose a statement of the killed and wounded on board the Confiance (24); also a list of the returns of ordnance, stores, &c. The Portuguese land and sea forces, one killed and eight wounded. French, one Captain and fifteen privates killed, and twenty wounded.

I have now, Sir, the happiness to congratulate you on the final success of the expedition, and I trust the steps I have taken will ensure me your approbation.

I am, &c.

JAMES LUCAS YEO.

To Rear-Admiral Sir W. Sidney Smith.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded on the part of the Britsh:

Lieut. John Read, Royal Marines, mortally wounded; died Jan. 8. Lieut. Samuel Blyth, dangerously wounded. Jas. Thomson, Quarter-Master's Mate, dangerously wounded, and 23 seamen and marines wounded.

Articles of Capitulation.

The garrison shall march out with their arms and baggage, and all the honours of war; the officers shall retain their side arms, and those of the Staff their horses. The garrison shall lay down their arms, and engage not to serve against his Royal Highness and his Allies during one year. Vessels shall be furnished at the expense of his Highness the Prince Regent, to carry the garrison, officers civil and military, and all those employed in the service, with their families and effects, direct to France with as little delay as possible. A convenient vessel shall be furnished to convey to France the Commissioner of

of the Emperor commander in Chief, his family, his officers, his suite and effects, the Chief of the Administration of Finances, the Commander of the Troops, the Inspector, and the Commandant of the Artillery, with their families. The arsenals, batteries, and every thing belonging to the Artillery, the small Arms, and Powder Magazines and the Provision Stores, shall be given up by inventory, and in the state in in which they now are. Private property, of whatsoever nature or description, shall be respected, and the inhabitants may dispose of it as heretofore. The inhabitants of the Colony shall preserve their properties, and reside there, conforming to the orders and forms established by the Sovereign under which they remain; they shall be at liberty to sell their properties, and retire wherever it may suit them, without any obstacle. The Civil Laws known in France under the title of the Napaleon Code, and in force in the colony, shall be oberved and executed until the peace between the two nations; the Magistrates shall only decide on the interests of individuals and differences connected with them in virtue of the said laws. The present Capitulation shall be written in the three languages, and signed by the three Officers stipulating.

At the advanced posts of Bourde, this 11th January 1809.

VICTOR HUGUES.
JAMES LUCAS YEO.
MANUEL MARQUES.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE AT CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE, OXFORD.

On Friday night, March 3. about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the great quadrangle of this noble College. It was first perceived in the rooms of Mr Brown, which being empty, it is impossible to trace the cause of this melancholy event. It communicated most rapidly to the adjoining house of the Reverend Doctor White, Regius Professor of Hebrew, which was entirely consumed, and the whole of his valuable oriental collection of books destroyed. The rooms on the south side of the quadrangle, viz. those of Mr James, Mr Mackie, Mr Buxton, and Mr Paris, were involved in the flames; and as they join the western extremity of the Hall, it was thought that nothing could have saved that splendid edifice. But the night being still, and the exertions of the gownsmen, as well as the inhabitants, being greater than was ever before witnessed on a former occasion, the fire was got under before six o'clock in the morning. No lives were lost. Mr Smith, of Oriel, Mr Hughes, of Jesus, and Mr Allen, of St Mary's Hall, who were indefatigable in their exertions, were severely bruised by the falling of a large body of lead. Dr and Mrs White were conveyed to the house of Canon Barton, whose hospitable mansion was filled with all the books and furniture that could be saved from the flames. Lord Downshire, Sir Charles Farnaby, Lord George Grenville, and Mr Eden, mixed with the populace, carrying buckets, and working the engines.

Dreadful Accident.—On Friday night, March 31st, about ten o'clock, an accident of a novel nature happened at Twyford, on the Paddington Canal, about five miles from London. One of the passage boats, belonging to Mr Pickford, was on its way to the country, laden with various articles—among others, some barrels of brandy and rum, over which were ten barrels of gunpowder. The crew consisted of four men; one was with the horse which drew the boat, one in the little cabin in the after part or stern; when the remaining two, who were on deck, took it into their heads to help themselves to a little spirits; they bored a hole with a gimlet, by mistake, in one of the casks of powder, which immediately took fire, and the boat blew up with a most dreadful explosion. The two men were killed on the instant. One of them was blown to a distance of more than sixty yards, his entrails torn out, and his thigh and leg separated from his body. Three ricks of hay, belonging to Mr Willan, of Mary-la-bonne Park, were set fire to, and upwards of 360 loads of hay consumed. The shock was dreadful in the vicinity, and the houses were agitated as if by an earthquake. The man who was in the cabin asleep escaped, almost miraculously, unhurt.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

COURT OF SESSION.

ON Saturday the 11th March, at the rising of the Court of Session, the Lord Justice-Clerk, in the Second Division of the Court, read an abstract of the business that had been done in that Chamber since the meeting of the Session in November last. It is, as nearly as we could ascertain, thus:—The Court began with an arrear of 43 superseded petitions against Inner and Outer House Interlocutors—37 causes upon the summary roll, and 155 Ordinary actions. At 11th March 1809, there would be no superseded petitions, except one or two that might be boxed that day while the Court was sitting—six causes remained upon the summary roll—seven concluded causes, and about 20 Ordinary actions. The total number of petitions of all descriptions, advised during the session, were 882. Summary actions advised were 246, and Ordinary actions, upon petitions and answers or informations 34—64 reclaiming petitions were refused without answers, and in twenty causes, the interlocutors of the Ordinaries or Inner-house were altered. In 23 causes, the judgements were not final, but interlocutory orders. There will remain upon the roll about 120 causes.

On Saturday, March 11, the Court (Second Division,) gave judgement in the complaint his Majesty's Advocate against Joseph Muir, and Charles Murray alias Morran, labourers, and Andrew Lyon, shoemaker, all in Glasgow, ordaining them to stand on the pillory there, after which to undergo an imprisonment of six months, and then to be banished from Scotland for life. Their crime was giving false evidence in a cause betwixt Robert and James M'Alpin, (brothers) spirit dealers in Glasgow, advised in November last. James M'Alpin, who had been liberated upon caution to abide trial, accused of suborning these persons, (and other two, not yet apprehended, of the names of Brodie and M'Kay) was fugitated for non appearance, and his bail forfeited.

On Wednesday April 5, the above Joseph Muir, Andrew Lyon, and Chas. Murray, convicted of perjury, stood on the pillory, at the Cross of Glasgow, for one hour, between twelve and one, in terms of their sentence, each having the following label on his breast, "Perjured witness in a cause brought before the Court of Session." They are to be imprisoned six months, and banished Scotland for life.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

On Monday, March 20, came on the trial of John Black, private in the 72d regiment of foot, accused of having, in company with several other persons, on the night of the 24th of September last, broken into the cellar of Mr Robert Sheppard, merchant in Edinburgh, and stolen therefrom a quantity of articles, (soap, sugar, and currants.) The Counsel for the Crown, having restricted the libel to an arbitrary punishment, the prisoner pleaded *guilty*, and the Jury, having retired to the robing-room, soon after returned a verdict, finding the prisoner "guilty of stealing the soap libelled." On this verdict, it was pleaded by his Counsel, in mitigation of the punishment, that the Jury had only found the prisoner guilty of one single act of simple theft, without taking any notice of the aggravating circumstances of housebreaking alledged against him. In consequence of which, and the other circumstances of the case, the Court only ordained the prisoner to be transported beyond seas for the space of seven years, under the usual certification.

Monday, April 10. the Court met and heard Counsel on the relevancy of the libel, raised at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, against John Monroe and Wm. M'Farlane, apprentices to Francis Orr, pocket-book maker in Glasgow, for fraudulent and wilful imposition, in enlisting into the army, and receiving the bounty, and affirming they were not apprentices. The Court found the libel relevant to infer the pains of law; but that in the circumstances of the case, it was not expedient to proceed

ceed with the trial before this Court. The diet was deserted *pro loco et tempore*, reserving to the prosecutor to proceed against the prisoners before the Judge Ordinary of the bounds.

The National Fast Day, Feb. 9. was observed at Edinburgh with the accustomed solemnity, and many excellent and appropriate discourses were delivered on the occasion. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, the collections for the Charity Workhouse were as follows:—

St Andrew's Church, .	L.50	19	4
Tolbooth Church, . . .	34	16	2
High Church, ...	34	2	0
Tron Church, ...	26	8	5
Old Gray Friars, . . .	18	2	11
Lady Yester's	17	8	11
New North Church, . .	16	13	1
New Gray Friars, . . .	12	18	2
College Church, . . .	9	13	6
Old Church, ...	7	7	2
L.	226	9	10
Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate,	38	13	10
Do. Charlotte Chapel, Dr Sandford, ...	27	13	6
Do. St Peter's Chapel, .	16	5	6
Do. Mr Reid's, Carrubber's Close, ...	9	15	0
Do. Mr Adams, . . .	9	7	0
Lady Glenorchy's Chapel,	18	8	5
Rose Street do. . . .	10	0	0
Mr Peddie's Chapel, . .	22	10	0
Dr Jamieson's Congregation,	14	9	6
Mr Lothian's chapel, . .	5	15	0
College Street do. . . .	11	6	0
Mr Thomson's ditto, .	22	6	0
Mr Johnston's ditto, Carrub. Close, ...	9	8	3
Thistle Street do. . . .	5	0	0
Glassite Congregation, .	10	11	6
Baptist ditto, Niddry Street,	8	18	1
Mr Aikman's do. . . .	10	7	8
Roman Catholics, . . .	10	3	2
Methodists Chapel, . .	3	1	4
Society of Friends, (Quakers)	10	0	6
L.	500	10	1

DIVINITY HALL.—The prizes in the Divinity Hall of Edinburgh have been this session adjudged as follows:—The first to Mr Robert Burns, (who gained the same prize last year;) the second to Mr Thomas Nielson; and the third to Mr Archibald Gracie, for their Essays on "the Reasonableness and Advantages of Prayer."

At a general meeting of the Corporation of the Orphan's Hospital of Edinburgh, on Monday, Feb. 13. forty-two children were admitted into the charity. —There were upwards of 80 applications for admission into this useful institution. The heritors and inhabitants of the parish of Ratho have sent a donation of 25l. to the above excellent charity, which is not limited to any particular spot, but embraces helpless indigence, at the most important and interesting period of life, from every quarter.

We are sorry to mention the loss of the Thames, Craigie, one of the London Traders, belonging to Dundee, on the sands near the Nore. The crew and part of the cargo were saved, but the vessel is gone to pieces; and melancholy to relate, four of the passengers (a Miss Menzies and three female servants of Lord Keith's,) who were left on the wreck, have been drowned. The others escaped on the rigging.

Earthquakes.—Letters from various parts of the Highlands state, that shocks of earthquakes have been felt within a short period. The following is the substance of a letter from Strontian, in the west of Argyllshire—"On Tuesday the 31st of January, we distinctly felt *five* shocks of an earthquake. It extended over the neighbourhood, and was accompanied with a noise like distant thunder. On Wednesday there was another, on Saturday following two more, on Sunday two, and this day (Feb. 6.) one. The first, on Saturday, was the most severe; every moveable in my house was displaced, and the building much shaken, but fortunately alarm was the only consequence, as I have heard of no accident. The shocks were distinctly felt by the miners below ground; they continued only for a few seconds, and have all taken place between five and seven in the evening."

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

March 25. The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. General Sir David Dundas, K. B. to be Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Land Forces in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in room of the Duke of York, resigned.

General Sir David Dundas was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

CIVIL

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Whitehall, April 4. The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

April 8. The King has also been pleased to appoint Archibald Campbell, Esq. to be a Lord of Session in Scotland, in the room of Sir William Nairn, Bart. resigned.

March 28. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United kingdom unto Sir David Baird, Knight, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with remainder to Robert Baird of Newbyth, in the county of East-Lothian, Esq. (brother to the said Sir David Baird,) and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

April 1. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the united kingdom unto Sir Samuel Hood, Knight of the Bath, and Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with remainder to Alexander Hood, Esq. nephew of the said Sir Samuel Hood, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Queen's Palace, April 12.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Hugh Elliot, Esq. to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Leeward Caribee Islands, in America.

Robert Moorsom, Esq. (formerly Secretary to Lord Mulgrave,) is appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, in room of William Hope, Esq. resigned.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 27. At Antigua, Capt. Henry Pierce, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Helen Pringle, of Edinburgh.

March 16. At Forres, John Downie, Esq. merchant, London, to Mary, third daughter of the late James Shaw, Esq. of Muirtown.

21. At Glasgow, Mr John Brown, merchant there, to Agnes, and Mr James Burnhill, tanner, to Margaret, daughters of Mr William Ferguson, merchant, Glasgow.

21. At Kelly Hall, Devonshire, Samuel Laing, Esq. to Miss Agnes Kelly.

22. At Glenfeachan, Argyllshire, the Rev. Mr M'Donald, minister of Gigha and Cara, to Miss Margaret Stevenson, daughter of John Stevenson, Esq. of Glenfeachan.

23. At Southampton, Captain Gilbert Heathcote, of the royal navy, to Ann, daughter of the late Charles Lyell, Esq. of Kinnordy.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Oliver, of Venchon, to Miss Richardson, of Woodside.

24. At Stockbridge, Mr Adam Milroy, merchant, Edinburgh, to Miss Beugo, daughter of Mr G. Beugo, painter, Edinburgh.

24. At Edinburgh, Dr John Rutherford, of Craigow, to Miss Catharine Russell, daughter of Mr Samuel Russell, Selkirk.

25. At London, Lieut. John Cameron, R. N. to Miss Maria Colledge, of Lombard Street.

27. At Taaphall, near Bonnington, Peter Couper, Esq. writer to the signet, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr Archibald Richardson, merchant, Leith.

27. At Newton Stewart, John Fullerton, Esq. of Jamaica, to Jane, youngest daughter of Anthony M'Caa, Esq.

28. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Scott, merchant, Edinburgh, to Mary, second daughter of Mr John Bell, merchant there.

29. At Collairnie, Mr William Scott, farmer, Dunboig, to Miss Walker, daughter of Mr James Walker, farmer, Collairnie.

At Heligoland, J. Grant, Esq. Paymaster of Artillery, to Johan, daughter of Mr Thomas Wemyss, merchant, Dundee.

At London, Captain Woodley Losack, R. N. to Miss Gordon, only daughter of the late George Gordon, Esq.

April 4. At London, Thomas Hamilton Miller, Esq. advocate, third son of Patrick Miller of Dalswinton Esq. to Miss Ram, daughter of Abel Ram, Esq. Member for the county of Wexford.

7. At Edinburgh, Capt. Thomas Folziott Baugh, Royal Navy, to Mary, daughter of the late Francis Scott, Esq.

7. At ditto, the Rev. Simon Reid, to Miss Sutherland, daughter of the late Mr William Sutherland, writer, Edinburgh.

7. At Dalswinton House, Capt. Leslie Grove Jones, of the 1st Foot Guards, to Jean, youngest daughter of Patrick Miller, Esq. of Dalswinton.

8. At Edinburgh, Capt. Alexander Mackay, 93d regiment, to Mrs Ross, widow of the late David Ross, Esq. of Calcutta.

9. At London, Thomas Erskine Sutherland, Esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss Highley, of Fleet Street.

10. At Pittencrieff, James Harrowar, younger of Inzievar, Esq. advocate, to Miss Hunt, daughter of the late William Hunt, Esq. of Pittencrieff.

10. At London, the Right Hon. Lord Gardner, to the Hon. Charlotte Smith, daughter to Lord Carrington.

14. At Blyth, Mr Thomas Scott, writer, Lauder, to Miss Robina Mabon.

16. At Inverernan, the Rev. Mr George Forbes, to Mary, only daughter of Alexander Forbes, Esq. of Inverernan.

17. At the Isle of Whithorn, Francis

Shand

Shand, Esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Reid, daughter of Sir John Reid, Bart.

April 17. At Stirling, Jas. Porteous, Esq. late of Jamaica, to C. A. Somerville, daughter of the Rev. Dr Somerville, of Stirling.

17. At Glasgow, Mr Alexander Dalgliesh, merchant, to Ann, daughter of Mr John Thomson, manufacturer.

18. At Newton, near Doune, John Macdonald, Esq. of Kintyre, Berbice, to Miss Christiana Cameron.

Viscount Bernard, to Miss Broderick, daughter of the Archbishop of Cashel.

At Dover, Robert Dalgleish, Esq. of London, to Miss Collett.

At Southampton, Captain Baird, of the Guards, to Miss Dixon, daughter of T. Dixon, Esq. formerly of the East India Company's service.

BIRTHS.

March 19. At Great Yarmouth, the Lady of Capt. Robert Campbell, of his Majesty ship Nassau, a son.

19. At Aberdeen, the wife of Capt. Adam Cunnine, a son.

22. At London, the Lady of Coutts Trotter, Esq. a daughter.

25. At Cameron House, Dumbartonshire, Mrs Kouat Smollett, a daughter.

28. At Greenside House, Mrs Ker, a son.

30. At Deebank, Mrs Anderson, a son.

30. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Samuel Anderson, Esq. banker, a daughter.

31. Mrs Fraser of Eskdale, a son.

At Notting Hill, near Kensington, the Lady of the Hon. Colonel Macdonald, a son.

April 1. The Lady of W. Sturges Bourne Esq. M. P. a daughter.

—. At Litchfield, Mrs Maxwell, Lady of Lieut-Col Maxwell, a daughter

4. Mrs Rose Innes, of Netherdale, a daughter.

5. At Dundee, the Lady of Capt. Lauder, Forfarshire militia, a daughter.

6. At Middleton House, Mrs Hepburne Mitchelson, a son.

6. At London, the Lady of Sir John L. Johnstone, of Westerhall, Bart. a daughter.

9. At Edinburgh, the wife of John Jardine, Esq. Advocate, a son.

20. At ditto, the Lady of Major St Paul, a daughter.

—. The Lady of William Shairp, Esq. of Kirkton, a daughter.

DEATHS.

May 19. At Trichinopoly, Mr John Gowdie Hay, son of John Hay, Esq. surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's service.

Dec. 28. In the West Indies, in the 22d year of his age, Mr James Renwick, Lieut. of the Royal Marines attached to his Majesty's ship Porcupine.

Jan. 7. At Cape Town, Andrew Cassels, Esq. King's Advocate at the Cape of Good Hope, and son of Mr Andrew Cassels, Leith.

20. At Kingston, Jamaica, Mr William Imray, jeweller.

20. At Dominica, John Trotter, Esq.

Feb. 12. At Ratt, Perthshire, Mrs Fergusson, wife of Mr Robert Fergusson; and on the 18th March, Mr Robert Fergusson, writer, his eldest son, a very promising young man.

March 9. At Clapham, Surry, Mrs Thornton Astell, widow of William Thornton Astwell, Esq of Everton, in Bedfordshire, and aunt of the Countess of Leven and Melville.

11. At Tiverton, Devonshire, after two days illness, Mrs Cowley, the celebrated dramatic writer.

12. At Newlands, Liddisdale, John Elliot, Esq. of Coomes, aged 68.

15. At Dundee, Mr Henry Johnstone, merchant.

16. At Perth, Mr Duncan M'Diarmid, writer, much and justly regretted.

18. At Edinburgh, aged 17, Mr Francis Bell Grant, eldest son of Francis Bell Grant, Esq. of the island of Barbadoes.

19. At Battle-Barrock, John Boyce, Esq. of the 36th regiment.

19. At Bath, Mrs Erskine, wife of Alexander Erskine, Esq. of Bathall.

19. At Edinburgh, Miss Anne Bruce, daughter of the late Rev. J. Bruce, minister at Airth.

20. At Forres, Mrs Elizabeth Arnot, wife of John Gordon, Esq. of Edintore.

21. At London, her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Bolton, aged 75.

21. At Paisley, Mrs Margaret Mason, wife of the Rev. William Smart.

21. At Bath, Miss Hart, daughter of the late Mr Robert Hart, merchant, Boness.

21. At Ullapool, much regretted by the inhabitants, Robert Melvill, Esq. to whose public spirit that village, in a great measure, is indebted for its rise and progress.

22. At Aberdeen, aged 75, William Fidler, Esq. late of Carriston in Fife.

22. At Torbay, Lieut. Lewis Lamb, of his Majesty's ship St George, son of the deceased Mr John Lamb, Leith.

22. At Chigwell, near London, Captain Joseph Honyman, Royal Marines, ninth son of the deceased Patrick Honyman, Esq. of Græmsay.

22. At Edinburgh, much regretted, Mr Roderick Stewart, aged 30, surgeon of 8th West India regiment

23. At London, aged 61, Thomas Holcroft

croft, Esq. author of Hugh Trevor, the Road to Ruin, and a number of other plays, novels, travels, translations, &c. Mr Holcroft was for a considerable time an actor in Covent Garden Theatre.

March 23. At Kelso, James Potts, Esq. Agent for the Bank of Scotland.

23. At Millton, near Fort George, Mrs Mary Cuthbert, relict of Francis Knowles, Esq. aged 79.

23. At Balfracks, Alexander Menzies, Esq. of Balfracks.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hamilton, wife of Dr James Hamilton, jun. Professor of Midwifery.

24. At ditto, Mrs Jackson, spouse of James Jackson, Esq. Chamberlain of the city of Edinburgh.

25. In the Episcopal Palace, in the Close of the Cathedral Church of Litchfield, the justly celebrated Mrs Anna Seward. This lady was the author of Louisa, a novel, a Monody on Major Andre, a Life of Dr Darwin, and of various other productions. She was in the 66th year of her age. Few women ever exhibited more strength of intellect, or more delicacy of taste. Her poetry is particularly distinguished by beauty of imagery and vigour of sentiment. She has some times been thought affectedly elaborate; but her pictures are never indistinct, and the whole is always exquisitely finished. In critical acumen she was always unrivalled, and no latent excellence nor defect could escape her observation—she had the poet's taste and the poet's eye. In her moral temperament there was no ill nature, no maligninity; nothing selfish, nothing base. She was generous without ostentation; but she was generous in the extreme. She was fond of praise; but she was liberal in bestowing it. Her friends were very numerous, and they composed no small part of the virtue and genius of the times. Taste so refined, sentiments so elevated, affections so glowing with kindness, and worth so void of guile, have seldom been conveyed, in the person of the same individual, to the silent tomb.

25. At Dumfermline, Mr James Whyte, supervisor of Excsie.

25. At Easdale, Mr Alexander Campbell, of Barravurich, aged 80.

25. At Crieff, James, second son of William Stewart, of Ardvorlich, Esq.

25. At Aberdeen, Miss Catharine Richardson, daughter of the late Lieut. Richardson, of Mortlach.

26. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Christian Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Kintore.

26. At Annan, Mr George Clapperton, jun. surgeon.

27. At Kennet, Alexander Bruce, fifth son of the late Alexander Bruce, of Kennet, Esq.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Sarah Chancellor, wife of Mr Robert Sayers.

28. At Edinburgh, Alexander Munro, Esq.

28. At Relugas, Susan, infant daughter of Thomas Lauder Dick, Esq. younger of Fountainhall.

29. At his seat, of Writtle, in Essex, the Right Hon. Robert Edward Baron Petre.

29. At Edinburgh, Mr William Sibbald, architect, and overseer of public works for the city of Edinburgh, much and justly regretted.

29. At Humbie, in the 87th year of his age, Mr Peter Dudgeon, late farmer at Bankhead, East Lothian.

29. At Leith, Mrs Sibbald, mother of the Rev. Dr William Sibbald, one of the ministers of Haddington, and of the Rev. John Sibbald, minister of Kirkmabreck.

29. At Perth, Mrs Margaret Moncrieff, relict of the Rev. George Murray, minister of the gospel at Lockerby, aged 70 years.

30. At Picardy Place, Miss Janet Clerk, second daughter of John Clerk, Esq. of Eldin.

31. At Drumsheugh, at an advanced age, Mr James Maule, factor for the Earl of Moray, a situation which he had held for 55 years.

31. At Forfar, John Ritchie, Esq. one of the oldest Masters in his Majesty's navy.

Lieut.-Col. Charles M'Lean, late of Kinlochaline.

Lately, at Plymouth, Nicholas Vincent, Esq. Admiral of the White, at the advanced age of 86 years. He was made a Post Captain in the year 1747.

At Enfield, in his 73d year, Richard Gough, Esq. well known in the literary and antiquarian world.

At Brompton Row, Miss Eliz. Johnston, of Carnsalloch.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Mr Duncan M'Farlane, late session-clerk, New Kirkpatrick.

Lately, at Chester, James Bond Muir, only son of the deceased Mr William Muir, merchant in Grenada.

Lately, at Kelso, Mrs Bogue, relict of Mr James Bogue, farmer at Kelso.

April 2. At Banff, Mrs Amelia Begbie, relict of Mr Jas. Stewart, merchant, Banff.

2. At Lamberkin, aged 15, Miss Margaret Miller, much and justly regretted.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr James Tait, of Toxside.

6. At Armadale, in Skye, John Alexander Graham, Esq. Chamberlain of Skye, and late Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Leith volunteers.

April 7. At Stitchel House, Sir James Pringle, of Stitchel, Bart. in his 84th year.

8. At Colchester, Mrs Moffat, wife of Wm. Moffatt, Esq. Paymaster of the 2d battallion of the 79th regiment, and daughter of Alex. Govan, Esq. of Greenhill.

8. At Wick, Mr James M'Phaul, merchant there.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Loch, relict of Mr Alexander Murray, printer, and daughter of the deceased John Loch, Esq. of Over-Carnbee, Fife.

9. At Dumfries, aged 93, Mrs Jean Hay, daughter of the deceased John Hay, Esq. Inspector-General of the Customs in Scotland, and relict of Mr Archibald Malcolm, one of the town-clerks of Dumfries.

10. At London, Dr David Pitcairn.

10. At Greenock, Lieut.-Colonel Henry George Johnston.

13. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Welsh, son of Robert Welsh, Esq. of Collin.

14. At ditto, Miss Martha Stevenson, daughter of the late Alexander Stevenson, Esq. of Montgreenan.

14. At ditto, Mr Cathcart Boyd, formerly examiner of Salt Duties for Scotland.

17. At Dumfries, Mrs Copland, relict of Alexander Copland, Esq. of Kingsgrange.

20. At London, Earl Harcourt, many years Master of the Horse to her Majesty. His Lordship was in his 73d year, and is succeeded by his brother William in his titles and estates.

22. At his house in Canongate, aged 66, after a few days illness of an inflammation in his breast, the Rev. Dr Andrew Hunter of Barjarg, Professor of Divinity in the Unversity of Edinburgh, and one of the Ministers of the Tron Church.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr James Robertson, Solicitor at law.

Capt. Towry, of the Navy, and one of the Commissioners of the Transport Board.

John Bazely, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, aged 69.

At Dublin, the Right Hon. John Monck Mason, at the age of 84.

At Battersea, Alexander Champion, Esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England.

At his seat, Brynbela, Denbighshire, Gabriel Piozzi, Esq. husband of Mrs Piozzi, formerly Mrs Thrale.

At Charlton House, Miss Emily Carmichael Smyth, youngest daughter of Dr Carmichael Smyth.

At London, Mrs Ross, wife of Alexander Ross, Esq.

SCOTCH FIARS—Crop 1808.

East Lothian.—Wheat, 48s. 7d.—Barley, 31s. 2½d.—Oats, 27s 5d.—Pease, 29s 6½d.

Mid Lothian—Wheat, 47s. 6d.—Barley, 30s.—Oats, 24s.—Oatmeal, 28s.—Pease and Beans, 30s.

Price of Stocks.

1809.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
April 4.	244 ½	—	67⅞ 68
10.	245	—	68¼
17.	244	—	67⅞ 68½
24.	—	—	67½ 68

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

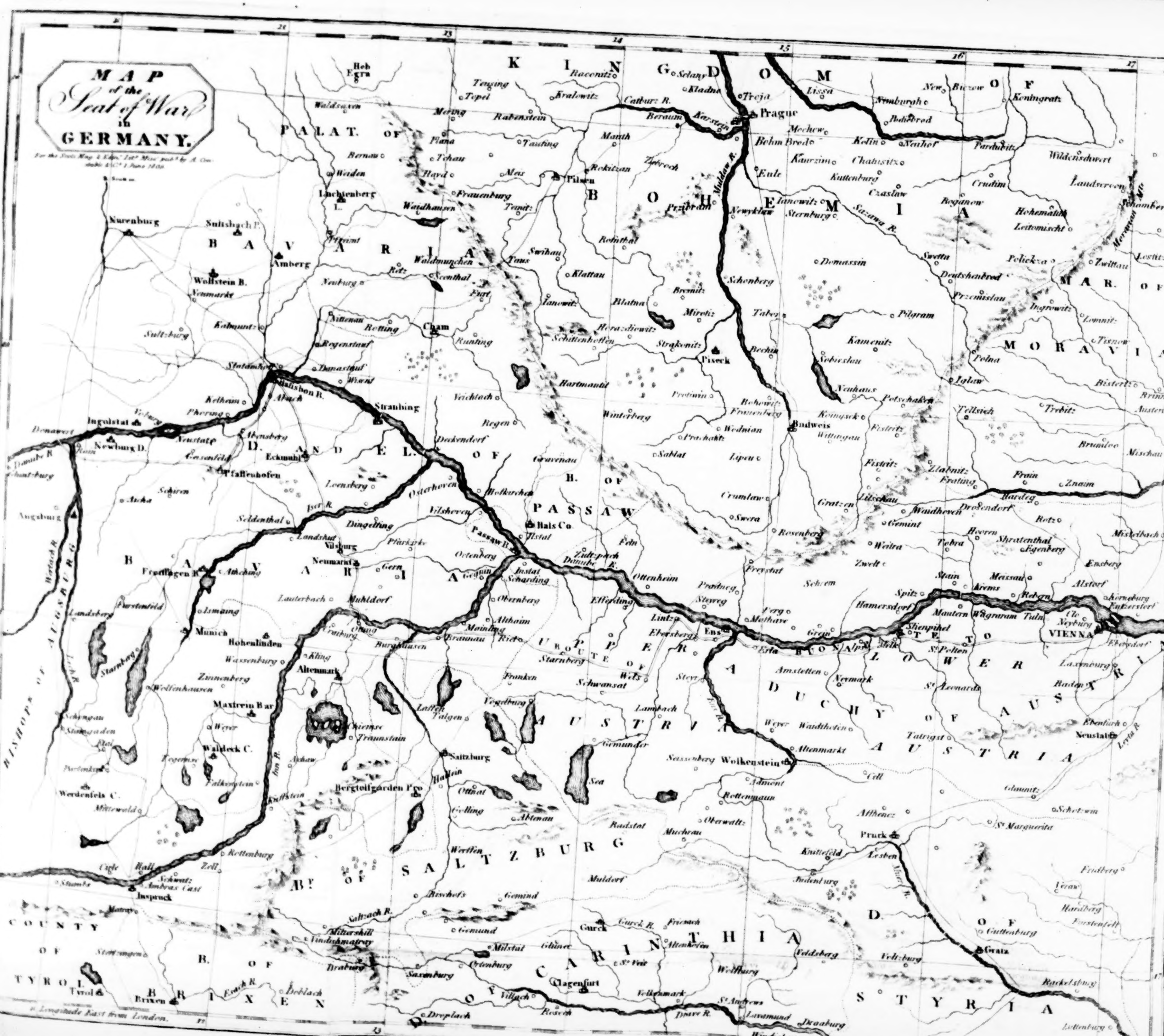
1809.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
April 3.	76 90	32 44	33 38	45 50
10.	76 91	34 44	28 35	46 52
17.	76 91	35 45	26 34	45 52
24	76 91	34 44	26 34	44 52

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
April 7.	44 s. 53	28 s. 36	26 s. 33	26s.31
14.	46 54	28 36	25 32	25 30
21.	44 53	27 35	25 32	25 30
28.	44 52	27 34	25 32	24 30

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1809.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
April 4.	230	24 28	46	18 17
11.	231	24 28	40	18 —
18.	280	23 22	58	18 —
25.	300	23 22	58	17 16


MAP
of the
Seat of War
in
GERMANY.
For the Scots Mag. & Edin.r Lit.y Misc. pub.d by A. Constable & C.o 1 June 1809.
KINGDOM OF BOHEMIA
PALAT. OF BAVARIA
BAVARIA
D. AND EL. OF BAVARIA
B. OF PASSAW
UPPER AUSTRIA
ARCH DUCHY OF AUSTRIA
LOWER AUSTRIA
MAR. OF MORAVIA
B.P OF SALTZBURG
COUNTY OF TYROL
B. OF BRIXEN
D. OF CARINTHIA
D. OF STYRIA
BISHOPS OF AUGSBURG
Prague
Pilsen
Budweis
Nurenburg
Amberg
Ratisbon R.
Straubing
Ingolstat
Landshut
Munich
Augsburg
Passaw R.
Lintz
Ens
VIENNA
Saltzburg
Inspruck
Clagenfurt
Gratz
Znaim
Iglaw
Brinn
Austerlitz
Neustatt
Eckmuhl
Abensberg
Wagraum
Moldaw R.
Danube R.
Iser R.
Inn R.
Drave R.
Muer R.
Leyta R.
Longitude East from London.

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Edinburgh Liter

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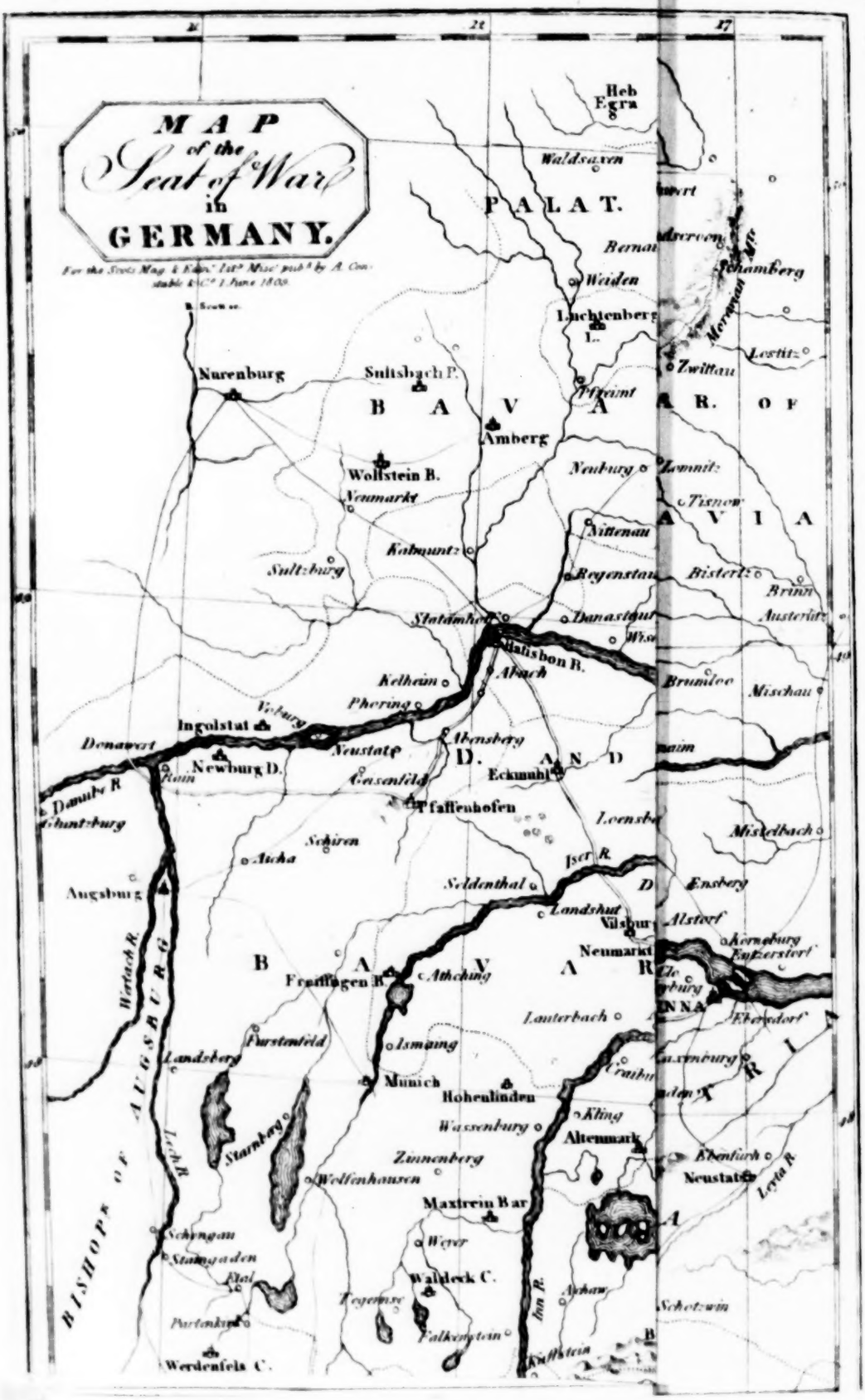
MAP
of the
Seat of War
in
GERMANY.
For the Stocks Mag. & Hist. Chron. 1st Mar. 1809 by A. Constable & Co. 1 June 1809.
PALAT.
BAVARIA
Amberg
Nurenburg
Sultsbach P.
Wolfstein B.
Neumarkt
Neuburg
Zeitlarn
Ratmuntz
Sultzburg
Regenstau
Bistertz
Ratisbon B.
Kelheim
Abach
Brumlee
Mischau
Ingolstat
Donawert
Newburg D.
Neustate
Abensberg
Eckmuhl
Gasenfeld
Pfaffenhofen
Schiren
Aicha
Augsburg
Seldenthal
Landshut
Alstorf
Neumarkt
Frantzhagen B.
Athelng
Lauterbach
Furstenfeld
Landsberg
Ismaning
Munich
Hohenlinden
Kling
Wassenburg
Altenmark
Zinnenberg
Wolfenhausen
Maxtrein Bar
Schongau
Stamgaden
Weyer
Waldeck C.
Partenkirk
Werdenfels C.
Falkenstein
Schotzwin
Ebersdorf
Neustat
Ebenfurth
Mosburg
Wertach R.
Lech R.
Isar R.
Inn R.
Danube R.
BISHOPS OF AUGSBURG